THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

whom all letters on business must be addressed

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Wilmington Journal.

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FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Syphilis, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Chronic Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Blood Impurities.

We offer to the American public a new and valuable remedy for the above-mentioned diseases. Fowler's Compound Extract is composed of the best medicines known to *Materia Medica*, is perfectly pure in all its ingredients, being composed of several well-known articles universally used by the best Physicians; each of which combination, supplies what experience has shown to be wanting when singly employed; but the result of patient investigation, requiring time, labor and skill, so as to give the public a genuine article, which they can rely upon, and in place of the worthless and dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country; and therefore enables us to warrant Fowler's Compound Extract to be the most perfect curative for diseases of the blood ever discovered.

SCROFULA.

This Compound is a never-failing cure for this terrible disease. How many diseases have their first in the blood—diseases which have been created vainly for years. If the blood alone is purified, in most cases health and happiness will soon return. Dr. Fowler's Compound acts especially upon the virus in the blood, causing in time the disappearance of the hideous sores, and restoring the skin to a healthful appearance, the eye clear and sparkling, and the whole human organization becomes healthy.

SYPHILIS.

Of all diseases which flesh is heir to, none bring so much misery moral and physical, as Syphilis. To all so afflicted we can truly say this remedy will help you. Two articles found by experience to be peculiarly efficacious for this disease are contained in this compound.—We ask you to try Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract, and by giving it a fair trial, it will cure you.

We speak with much confidence of Dr. Fowler's Compound, because we know what it is composed of, and what it will do. We know Dr. Fowler well, who is a physician of known repute, standing second to none in the country, of long experience, an honorable man, who, having a reputation for character, as well as ourselves, would never allow a medicine to go before the public without merit. And we say of this Compound, if taken according to directions, after a fair trial, it will do all we claim for it.

We offer it as a new discovery, which it certainly is—a genuine article for Scrofulla, Syphilis, and all blood impurities; and knowing the genuineness of it, as such we send it forth, saying, "Go Heal the Suffering!"

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oct 27 41-eow2m4tch

DUPLIN COUNTY--IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Eliza Herring and others, heirs of Lemuel Cherry,

vs.

Albert B. Hicks, Administrator of said Cherry.

Summons.

It appearing to the Court that Jacob L. Herring, William Solis and wife Jane, George Patrick and wife Isabella, John T. Cherry of Tennessee, Lemuel Edwards Thomas Edwards and William Edwards, Anne Civil Casey, Sarah O. Casey, Tabetha Casey, Susan J. Casey, Minty Holland, B. B. Edwards and wife Catharine, Charles Casey and wife Anne, Liddy Ann Casey, John Casey, Catharine Casey, Elizabeth Casey, Thomas Casey, William Casey, William Daly and wife Catharine, John Edwards, heirs of Lemuel Cherry, reside beyond the limits of the State. It is thereupon ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL notifying said parties, and in case they or any of them be dead, their representatives to come forward at the next term of this Court and make themselves either parties plaintiff or defendants and be heard, or in this case the Court will proceed as if they were in Court and give judgment in this cause.

And notice is hereby given to the said parties above named and all other parties interested in the estate of Lemuel Cherry, deceased, to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for the county of Duplin at the Court House in Kenansville on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday of August, 1871, to answer the said petition and complaint, when and where they can be heard, and in case they fail to attend the Court will proceed to judgment in this case.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my name. Done at office in Kenansville, September 26th, 1871.

JOHN D. SOUTHERLAND, Clerk Superior Court.

oct 6 38-w6wch

W. FREDERICK. W. C. FREDERICK

FREDERICK & SON,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

NOR. H WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1871.

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ROBERT C. JOHNSON.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

jan 13 w-tf

A MODEL NEWSPAPER

The Carolina Messenger,

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AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION.

THE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussion to mere politics, it takes a wide range, touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to State news and market reports.

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in Post Office orders, wherever convenient, if not, then register the letters containing money. Address JULIUS A. BONITZ

Editor and Prop'r

Goldsboro', N. C.

mar 3 dlt-wly

STATE NEWS.

Battleboro wants to be a town. Shoo Fly!

The State debt amounts to the snug sum of $34,987,419 45.

The Neuse River Paper Mills resumed work on Tuesday.

Chicken cholera is raging in a number of counties in this State.

Mr. Armstrong, of Raleigh, is about to engage in the manufacture of envelopes.

From 1804 to 1866, the North Carolina mines yielded about $9,300,000 in gold.

The Egypt coal mines are now being operated and large quantities of fine coal are turned out.

Martha Arrington, a colored woman, of Nash county, gave birth to triplets, recently.

Mr. G. W. Ward, of Battleboro, had 100 pounds of seed cotton to yield 40 pounds of lint.

Good beef may be bought in Western North Carolina for four and five cents per pound.

The cotton crops in Nash and Edgecombe counties are coming in rather short.

The Battleboro Advance says: J. G. Arrington, Esq., of this county, killed a buck last Monday weighing 240 pounds.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: A Mrs Edwards died near Boon Hill, in Johnston county, a few weeks ago, at the ripe old age of 105 years. She had distinct recollections about the war of the Revolution.

From the Tarboro Southerner we learn that a railroad is to be built from Rocky Mount to Castalia, on the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. An organization of the company has been effected, and the treasurer is to collect at once ten per cent. of the amount subscribed, which is something over $60,000.

The Tarboro Southerner says: Who don't remember "Old Frank Johnson? and how few there are of the present generation that have not tripped their toes to his music. The "old gemman" is now in Tarboro, where many of his former admirers have furnished him material assistance. Frank is now in his 97th year, bent almost double. His band has been dispersed, and soon a standing landmark of another age will have passed away.

The Raleigh Carolinian says: The sheriffs of the various counties of the State are unusually slow in returning their tax lists for the year 1871. Two as yet, only, have reported—Caswell and Alexander—and they are second rate tax paying counties since the war.

The time fixed by law for the return of the annual tax from all the counties expires on the 30th of November.

The point is well taken, in the following extract from the Raleigh Carolinian: The amount of Internal Revenue tax paid in this District for the month of October foots up the snug little sum of $41,928 35.

And yet our member of Congress is not seated, and a Senator from North Carolina stands out in the cold, both cases illustrating a new principle of government—Taxation without representation.

The crop of acorns and chestnuts in the mountain country is represented to be unprecedented, affording the people of that section a splendid opportunity for pork raising the coming season. Hogs are now fat, and until the warm weather of next spring decays the fallen acorns and chestnuts, it will not be necessary to feed any corn, whatever, to the hogs of the mountain country.

The Collector for this District, Col. I. J. Young, says the Carolinian, has placed in the U. S. Depository in this city, to the credit of the United States Treasurer, since April 12, 1869, one million and twenty thousand dollars, being the total amount of Internal Revenue tax paid by the people of the eight counties composing this Collection District, within a period of two years and a half. And that's the way the money goes; pop goes the weazel!

Advices from Harnett county say that Mrs. Worth continues to improve, and her speedy recovery is looked for by her family and physicians.

On Wednesday evening, at Greensboro, Gen. Robt. D. Johnson, of Charlotte, led to the altar Miss Johnsie Evans, granddaughter of the late Gov. Morehead.

The Hillsboro Recorder says that a number of North Carolinians, who removed to Indiana two years ago, have returned home.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, son of Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Granville, is now a teacher in the Lexington, Va., Military Institute.

The Plaindealer gives notice of a meeting to be held at Wilson, on Monday next, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Association.

Theo. N. Ramsay, Esq., President of the State Council Friends of Temperance, organized Cary Council, No. 113, at Cary, on Wednesday night. Wm. E. Pell was elected President.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Yesterday morning 166 colored persons from York District, S. C., arrived in this city on the N. C. R. R., enroute for Norfolk, Va., from whence they will sail for the Republic of Liberia.

Says the Rutherford Vindicator: Our jail is fast being filled with United States prisoners, who are alleged to be Ku Klux. Squads of from three to eight arrive almost daily. We suppose they will be taken to Raleigh to be tried in the Circuit Court which sits on the 26th of November.

The Carolinian says: There is a lot of artificial legs be onging to the State, lying in the State Department, which could possibly be fitted to some one legged Confederate soldiers, and the matter is worth noticing.

At the Nash County Superior Court on Friday of last week, Luke Johnson, col., charged with killing another colored man name Jerry Taylor, in the spring of 1868, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 24th inst.

We learn from the Times that a Mr. Bierbower, a resident of the Bay River section in Craven county, has raised during the past year 10,000 pounds of Connecticut seed tobacco, from which he will probably realize the sum of two thousand dollars. Mr. Bierbower is much pleased with his success, and is using his influence to induce others to emigrate to that section.

Joseph W. Powell, Esq., of Edgecombe, received the following premiums at the Petersburg Fair last week:

1st—For new cotton, premium of $50 for best bale cotton weighing 400 lbs. no matter where growing.

2d—For best bale cotton weighing not less than 400 lbs., grown in North Carolina. Premium $50. Good for Edgecombe.

The Raleigh Carolinian says that all of the parties arrested in Alamance during the progress of the Kirk war, have, we learn, brought suit against Holden, Douglas and others, and the causes are set for a hearing in December.

The Tarboro Enquirer says that a colored brakeman named North, fell between two cars on the Tarboro branch of the W. & W. R. R., on Thursday, and was literally cut in two.

An injunction having been prayed by the Directory of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, appointed by the Speakers of the Senate and the House, as required by law, against the usurping Stan-Board of Directors, the case has been heard before Judge Dick, who sums up his decision as follows: "Ordered, That the Clerk of the Superior Court for Craven county, upon receiving from the plaintiffs an undertaking as required by law, in such cases, in the sum of one thousand dollars, do issue an injunction order to the defendants restraining them from leasing or disposing of the property or franchise of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, or to any other person until the further order of the Judge of the Third Judicial District of this State."

SOUTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

Dr. Abner G. Teague, of Edgefield, died last Sunday, aged 55 years.

Mr. Wm. J. Mosimann, a printer, died in Charleston, very suddenly, on Sunday night, in his fifty-fifth year.

Mr. A. J. Moses is pushing forward a project for the establishment of a High School at Sumter, with the military feature attached.

The Intelligencer informs us that the citizens of Anderson, have set on foot a project for the erection of a steam cotton factory with a capital stock of $150,000.

The latest intelligence from York county, S. C., says that eighty-five persons have been put in jail at that place, and other arrests were being made.

Marion county was included in the habeas corpus suspension proclamation of Grant, through a clerical error. In copying the document, a clerk mistook the word "Union" for *Marion*.

The body of an unknown white man, evidently a sailor, which had been in the water for nearly two weeks, was found in the bay at Charleston on Wednesday.

Gen. John A. Wagener, Mayor elect, and the new Board of Aldermen, elected last August, were formally installed in Charleston on Wednesday. The good people of Charleston have indeed, much cause for rejoicing.

The Union Times learns that sixty three arrests have been made in Chester village alone, up to last Saturday. Chester county is nearly depopulated of white people, except women and children. How very gratifying this state of affairs must be to the sanctimonious politicians who have worked so hard to bring it about.

The Newberrry Herald says: The "situation" is bad. The prosperous trade of the last month has departed. Stagnation prevails. Business has declined from 75 to 100 per cent. How the merchants are to dispose of their heavy stocks and honor their drafts, President Grant might inform the public through his pipe stem.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: Miss Mary Ann Boie, the "Confederate Soldiers' Friend," has been in our midst lately.—She was in search of a suitable site and building for a Preparatory School—a school preparatory to the great Female University she is now founding—in conjunction with General D. H. Hill, at Charlotte, N. C. She is a woman of nerve and metal, and adheres to her lofty resolution of resisting the blandishments of men, and living, like Queen Elizabeth, for the good of her country.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGES!

NEWBERRY COUNTY MORE QUIET THAN MANHATTAN.

The "Outrages" Gross Misrepresentations

Negroes Have Full Swing and Whites No Show.

HAS PRESIDENT GRANT BEEN IMPOSED UPON BY LOYAL LEAGUERS?

NEWBERRY, S. C., Oct. 25, 1871.

I shall write a letter to day which will startle the readers of the Herald, because it will contain the record of a State which has for five years past been held up before them in quite a different light. And every letter to be written shall be the record of a single county, until I have traversed the nine counties placed under martial law, concealing no fact, actuated by no selfish motive, but aiming simply at the truth.

A LITTLE LIGHT.

Beginning, then, with the county of Newberry, which has been placed under martial law, and held up as a portion of South Carolina which defies the State and Federal laws, I propose to show how wilfully and malignantly her people have been misrepresented. You have heard much about "rebel" and "Ku Klux" outrages here, but the outside of the story has not yet been told. Will it not surprise three-fourths of your readers to hear that more white men—Democrats, rebels or whatever else they may be called—have been murdered by negoes since the war ended than negroes by white men? Will it not further surprise you to learn that since November last but one solitary outrage, that can by any possible means be laid upon the Ku Klux, has been perpetrated in Newberry, and that for months past perfect order has reigned in this "insurrectionary" community? And yet I merely assert facts.

SOME UNPUNISHED MURDERERS.

I have before me now the stories of five murders of white men, and these do not complete the list. The first is that of a gentleman named Lemuel Lane, who was killed by a gang of negroes and robbed of $8,000. Although the negro portion of the criminals were known but two men were punished; the political influence of the others was too strong, so they escaped. The next murder is that of Captain C. Herbert. He went to Lexington for the purpose of arresting a negro who was charged with theft. Securing the criminal he started back with him. When near Newberry the negro suddenly seized the Captain's pistol, shot him dead and then decamped. The wretch has never been punished. The third case is that of J. T. Curton, who was shot dead by negroes. At the same time his little son received a bullet in the spine, which has disabled him for life. The murderers are still at large. The fourth case is that of E. Garrett, also murdered by negroes; and nobody has yet been punished. Now, in all these cases the motive was robbery. Why were not the assassins arrested, convicted and hanged? Ask any respectable person here and he will answer, "Because the juries are negroes, and you can't convict a negro who belongs to the Union League."

A CASE IN POINT.

A case in point—one which stands upon the legal books of South Carolina in damning evidence of the truth of what I shall write—is that of another murder.—Some time ago Mr. Samuel Dunwoody, formerly a preacher, but compelled by evil fortune to accept the position of night watchman at the depot here, was shot at his post by two negroes and robbed. Soon after the assassins were discovered and arrested, together with a third negro, the stolen property being found in possession of the three. The first two were members of the Union League, and a notorious negro of this place, named Green Jones, himself a prominent member of the League, was heard to declare, long before the man was brought up for trial, that if he got upon the jury he would sit till doomsday before he would convict the two other Leaguers. Now mark the sequel. To begin, one of the original assassins was accepted as State's evidence. The trial of the other two opened, and foremost among the jurymen selected was Green Jones.—The negro who had merely accepted part of the plunder was convicted; the other scoundrel was acquitted, although the evidence against him was overwhelming. Why was this? Simply because the one was not a Leaguer, while the other was. Colonel Fair, who acted as solicitor, assures me that he made the most strenuous exertion to procure a conviction of both. Of no use. Every juryman was a negro; every negro of them belonged to the League. The unfortunate scapegoat was hanged, protesting with his last breath that, while he shared the plunder, he took no part whatever in the murder. The real assassins are free to-day, protected by the very laws they have outraged. Poor, suffering Unionists? The Kuklux subsequently tried to hang them and failed, whereupon every radical in South Carolina raised a howl. They could murder white men with impunity, but not a hair of their precious heads must be touched. This is justice in South Carolina. Bear in mind that politics or sudden anger had nothing to do with all these murders—they were perpetrated for money. Robbery alone was the object.

A MOCKERY OF JUSTICE.

Passing from these tragedies to minor crimes, let us see how these black doves have behaved. Not long ago a gang of them assembled near this town for the avowed purpose of burning the residence of James Cappell, some miles distant. The Sheriff was notified and he started for the scene. On the way he met Col. T. J. Lipscomb, and requested that gentleman to accompany him. Lipscomb did so, took an active part in compelling the negroes to disperse, and, as a reward for his efforts in behalf of law and order, a few nights later his residence was burned to the ground by negroes, his wife and himself barely escaping with their lives. Mr. Lipscomb has been compelled to quit the State; they have put his name on the Ku Klux list. Let me add that in the matter of house-burning and small robberies, every thing depends upon the fact whether the perpetrators were Union Leaguers to secure conviction or acquittal.

CONVICTION A FARCE.

But the reader may say, "Surely some criminals were convicted?" Here comes in the joke—if that can be called a joke which is a vile prostitution of justice—which makes the administration of law an utter mockery. Criminals were occasionally convicted. Where the evidence was so broad that it was impossible to acquit a verdict of guilty would be rendered and sentence passed. But, mark you, as soon as the criminals were sent to the penitentiary Governor Scott turned them loose. Behold, then, the condition of the whites. Either the murderers or thieves were not convicted, or, if convicted, they were promptly pardoned. Between the Scylla of acquittal and the Charybdis of pardon the whites foundered. Is it at all a matter of surprise that they finally took the law into their own hands—that they no longer indicted the murderer and the thief before the Courts, but disguised themselves and either hanged or whipped the criminal? Wrong, you may say, very wrong. Mob law is dangerous to society and subversive of liberty. Granted; but it was either mob law or no law at all.

AN ARREST FOR KU KLUXISM.

I condemn the whipping of negroes which has been reported to me; and yet what has been the object in all these whippings and outrages? Nothing more than the punishment of criminals. I cannot find any political hatred in them; no wanton brutality; nothing but an impolitic and condemnable method of punishing violators of law whom the State authorities could not or would not punish. How true is all I have written is to be seen in the fact that but one man has thus far been arrested in Newberry county charged with being a Kuklux, and he was quietly arrested before the proclamation of martial law. It appears, from the sworn statement of a negro who had just returned from serving a term in prison for hog stealing, that on the night of August 22d his house was surrounded by disguised men, who shot him, then hanged him, and finally gave him four hundred lashes. He was cut down, his pulse examined and he was pronounced dead. In his affidavit he swore that when two of the Kuklux stooped over him to ascertain if he was dead he recognized their faces. If his eyes were open and the night was bright enough to admit of such recognition is it not almost certain that the Ku Klux would have seen that he was living? In his evidence in Columbia he swore something different. Instead of seeing their faces, he merely recognized the voice of one calling the name of the other. The result was, however, that a Mr. Butler, one of the most respectable young men in the county, a hard working, industrious man of irreproachable character, was arrested and taken to Columbia for trial. The United States Deputy Marshal, who came up with the warrant for arrest, made known his mission. The other man said to have been recognized decamped. Butler remained at home, although he had been made acquainted with the fact that the officers were after him.

WHAT A RADICAL SAYS.

Perhaps some of your readers may urge that I am merely repeating the statements of "rebels." Let us see what "loyal men" say. To-day I had a short interview with Mr. Montgomery, the Radical County Auditor. "Any disturbances in the county, sir?" "A great many; things are very bad here," with a shake of the head. "Have politics any thing to do with them?" "Politics have a heap to do with them." "Ah, well, Mr. Montgomery, will you be good enough to name to me some of these political outrages?" "Can't call to mind any just now; but you sit down and talk to my wife for one hour, and she'll convince you. She's been shot at through my window, mistaken for me." "But, Mr. Montgomery, you surely can name some specific outrage?" Mr. Montgomery does not nome any. "Well, sir, is there any opposition on the part of the people in the enforcement of the State or United States laws?" I put the question bluntly and sharply. He hesitates, averts his eyes, and finally tells me that there is no opposition to their enforcement that he knows of. If there is none does he believe that the condition of the State demanded the proclamation of martial law? Mr. Montgomery declines to answer the question. By this time I have arrived at his residence. In vain do I search for bullet holes. Not a mark is to be seen—not a scar to bear evidence of the murderous attacks. Mr. M. is a Radical office holder; his term of office is expiring. Help him, martial law, or he might lose his place.

WHAT A FEDERAL OFFICER SAYS.

I leave Mr. Montgomery dissatisfied. Surely there must be some fire under the smoke. Well, I waylay Captain Stewart, the military commandant, a bluff, hearty Michigan soldier, who does not bother with politics, but who evidently does not love the Southern people. The Captain has been here since last November; surely he ought to know something about the "unlawful combinations." I begin pumping and perceive at once that he is prejudiced. "Captain, since you have been here has any case came to your knowledge of opposition on the part of the whites to the enforcement of the laws?" "No." "Has there been any instance where a United States Marshal has been resisted?" Not that he is aware of. "Has there been any Ku Klux outrages in the county since your arrival?" "Yes;" and he repeats the story of the negro. "Any others?" "Yes—no—the other was an ordinary row." "Have any negroes been killed?" "Yes; but he was killed by another negro." "Come, this is getting funny. No opposition to the laws; no national wards killed and yet Newberry county is under martial law." I have a long and pleasant chat with the Captain. He believes that there are men in the county who hate the government. "Captain, do you know of any organization in Newberry inimical to the United States?" He doesn't know of any the people are too shrewed to let him. "Have you or any of your soldiers been shot at?" "Never," and the Captain perambulates the town at all hours of the night. He has never even been treated with disrespect. True enough, one of his officers failed to get board at a minister's because the congregation objected; true enough, an intoxicated young man indulged in abusive language before two Northern ladies at the hotel, for which, I think he ought to have been ashamed of himself. These are the only instances of disloyalty the Captain can name. Well, social prejudices and blackguardism do not consubstitute treason. I bring the Captain back to the point. "Has there been any resistance—armed or otherwise—to the authorities?" "None." But the Captain is in favor of martial law. Why? He cannot explain, but still he approves it.

MARTIAL LAW—AND FOR WHAT?

I have exaggerated nothing, concealed nothing. Newberry county is under martial law. For what, I don't know, the white citizens don't know, the negroes don't know and don't care. I have searched for the "insurrection" and it is not here. Some months ago Governor Scott consented to change the State officials, and a better state of feeling at once became apparent. To-day the laws are executed with greater impartiality than before, and justice gets her prey more frequently. Whites and blacks are living together harmoniously rather than otherwise. The outrages I have recorded belong to months ago; they have no existence this evening. Now, in the name of God, of peace and of civil liberty, why was Newberry county placed under martial law?

A GREAT MISTAKE.

Are there, then, no Ku-Klux? Yes, plenty of them, I fear. But I am fully satisfied that their object is not political. They are foolish hair brained fellows, perhaps; but martial law will not suppress them. I am firmly convinced that the moment the laws of the State are fearlessly and properly enforced they will disappear. But midnight arrests, breaking open houses and sending men to prison without permitting their relatives or lawyers to see them will not remedy the evil. To-day the people of Newberry are stupefied; to-morrow they may be something worse.—In Union, Spartanburg and York counties the feeling is intensely bitter. Men are fleeing from their homes because they are not safe from arrest. Any negro can have a dozen white men arrested and they dare not ask the reason. Let an unprejudiced person come to this section of South Carolina and see for himself whether unprincipled scoundrels have not misrepresented the people to the President. Let him traverse the nine counties and point out a single insurrectionary band or a single individual who has resisted the officers of the law, and I will take back all I have written and justify the proclamation of martial law. What it may be to morrow or next week I know not. How far the relatives of these men who have been dragged from their homes and put into prison may go no one can tell. I only know that to-day politics are at the bottom of this whole business, and that it looks as if designing men had, by means of the most damnable lies, induced President Grant to aid them in a devilish design to provoke the South into another attempt at revolution.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.

The Chinese Companies are sueing Los Angeles for damages on acount of the late massacre.

The Apaches, on the 11th of October, sixty strong, attacked Ranche on the San Simon in Arizona. They killed one man, wounded another and burned the place. Captain Smith, of the 21st Infantry, writes that the Indians were pursued by troops and were found to come directly from the reservation of Canada and Alamoza.

There are five hundred Indians on the ration rolls at Camp Grant and on the last ration day only fifty answered, the remainder being on the war path.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.

Last night a mob collected about the jail in Jeffersonville, Indiana, with the intention of lynching a negro named Jno. Washington, who attempted an outrage on a little white girl, and whose father died from excitement produced by the outrage. The prisoner was slipped out by the backway and conveyed to the State prison. On learning which the mob dispersed. This morning the prisoner was taken to the jail in Charleston, Indiana.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The trial of the Communists who are directly concerned in the assassination of Generals L'Compt and Thomas, are progressing. The trial attracts large crowds.

From Connecticut.

WATERBURY, Nov. 4.

The button company's buildings are partially burned. Loss $50,000.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.

Governor Palmer has written a letter to the Attorney General, directing him to present the facts in regard to the killing of General Gsovernor, to the grand jury of Cook county. Palmer argues that the act was the result of usurpation on the part of General Sherman and others.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Nov. 4.

The Mississippi State Fair has been again postponed from November 13th to December 4th.

The State election for Legislature and county officers occurs next Tuesday. Much activity prevails in both political parties. The contest will be very close. The majority for either party in the Legislature must be small.

The weather is warm for the late season.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, No 4.

Acting Governor Conley's message was read today. He says nothing about an election. He hopes that there will be no grounds for further reconstruction. He promises retrenchment. He says he cannot now tell of the disposition of the State bonds, and urges an investigation into the matter. He counsels the execution of the laws and promises to pardon sparingly. He argues for free education but against mixed schools. He urges that the State penitentiary faith be kept inviolable.

SAVANNAH Nov. 4.

Collector Robb has returned and is in charge of the custom house. A bill has been found in the United States Court against him for embezzlement and aiding in a conspiracy to defraud the government.

Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON Nov. 3.

Two deaths from yellow fever have been reported to-day.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.

A special from Portsmouth says that the mail train going east stood at the depot, when her boiler exploded, killing George Walker and Adam Schilling, and injuring Henry Burt and Adam Wamsler. The boiler was 20 years old, and had just been patched.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 4.

The United States steamer Swatara has arrived from Key West, Fla. All on board are well.

Two hundred colored emigrants arrived to day from the interior, and took passage on a bark for Liverpool.

A northeast storm prevails here.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Times of this morning expresses the intention of closing its columns to the discussion of the Internationale, the copyright of which has become quite heated already. One libel suit has grown out of the controversy, in which Hon. Wm. Norton is plaintiff.

The Telegraph of this morning points to a special dispatch from Paris, containing a statement that a plot against the present Government of Spain of a dangerous character had been discovered in that city.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZ HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD.—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head. Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

June 22, 1871. 22?-d&weodtych

DIED,

In the city, yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock, of pneumo-adynamic fever, WILLIAM T. HUGGINS, aged 33 years and 3 months.

On the 4th instant, of diptheria, at the residence of D. K

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1871.

WE are kindly permitted to publish the following dispatch, relative to the South Carolina Fair, which was received here yesterday :

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 7.

Col. S. L. Fremont, President C. F. A. A :

The South Carolina State Fair opens auspiciously and the skies are bright and our spirits undaunted. The good and true people of the State are up and doing as far as President Grant allows. We try to illustrate the grand old motto of South Carolina : *Animas opibusque parati.* We send our cordial greetings.

(Signed) JOHNSON HAGOOD, President.
D. WYATT AIKEN, Secretary.

More Clubs.

Scarcely a day passes without our receiving one or more clubs, and new subscribers are enrolling their names very rapidly. Most of our old subscribers have renewed, and at no time in its history has the JOURNAL had as many readers as at present.

We return our thanks to our friend, Mr. W. J. King, of Snead's Ferr , Onslow county, for a club of twenty two, with the promise that others are coming. On the 2d of December the JOURNAL will appear in a new and beautiful dress, and the Weekly will be much enlarged. We are sure its improved appearance will add to it's popularity. No pains or labor will be spared to make it worthy the partiality of its rapidly increasing circle of friends.

The Fair.

The prospects for the Fair are very flattering. A large number of articles have already been reported as ready for entrance, and the Exhibition Hall begins to be the centre of interest.

Persons shipping articles or animals by rail may rest assured that they will be taken from the cars without delay. Capt. WILLIAM SMITH, formerly Master of Transportion and Assistant Superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, has kindly consented to take especial charge of this department. His experience and energy are the best guarrantee of the thorough manner in which his duties will be performed.

All articles and animals intended for exhibition should be directed to Major J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary, Wilmington, N. C.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & MURCHISON are again in the front rank on the question of special premiums. They have now on exhibition at Mr. T. W. Brown's jewelry establishment, on Market street, two handsome silver cups, to be awarded as prizes at the Fair next week. The first of these, which is very similar to that offered by this firm at the last Fair, is of frosted silver, lined with gold, with a gold handle and tassels, gold band around the bottom, and handsomely inscribed as follows :

Presented by Williams & Murchison, merchants of Wilmington, for the best bale of Long Staple Upland cotton, exhibited at the Third Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, November, 1871.

The other cup is also of solid silver, but plain, although most handsomely carved and ornamented, and bears an inscription similar to the above, except that the award is for the best bale of Upland Cotton.

Self-Acting Gate.

A model of an automatic gate which was not automatic, for it refused to work when it ought to, the invention of Senator Poole, of North Carolina, came with a letter indorsed, "From the President of the United States—R. M. Douglas, Private Secretary." How the connection came about was not stated. Mr. Lyman having lowered himself sufficiently to bring the gate within the range of his vision, looked at it but made no sign. The general verdict seemed to be that the gate of the Senator was not good.

The New York *Hearth and Home* gives the foregoing account of Senator Pool's exhibition before the American Institute Farmers' Club. Are we to infer that the model was *franked* by little Douglas, Grant's Secretary, or that Grant, in consideration of services rendered, bought a patent from Pool and presented it to the Club ? At all events, the allusion is a very contemptuous one.

WE HAVE carefully watched the Northern press, to see what comment might be elicited by the declaration of the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts at a recent mass-meeting of the Republicans at Cooper's Institute, in the city of New York. The matter was thus summarily heralded by the Associated Press :

"The principal speaker of the evening was William M. Evarts, who denounced the corruption of the city government, which, he said, if it could not be remedied by ballots, would have to be by *bayonets!*"

Not a syllable of deprecation of this sentiment has emanated from the Radical press, We must therefore conclude that it is endorsed and approved.

We dare say that there has been a considerable amount of corruption, peculation and mismanagement in the municipal affairs of New York. Our Northern neighbors have proclivities that way. But how stands the case with *us?* Neither New York nor any other city or State, ever experienced a tithe of the swindling, robbery and thieving, of which North Carolina and every other Southern State have been the victims, at the hands, especially, of imported Yankee scoundrels like Littlefield, Bullock & Co. The effect has been to deter immigration, paralyze capital, accumulate taxes and crush out individual and associated energy. Besides this, the same creatures who have thus corrupted all the springs of enterprize and broken down the spirits of the people, have sought persistently and successfully to array the negroes against the white man and to disturb the foundations of social security. And yet let any man in *our* midst, whose barns have been burned, whose property has been stolen, who is ground to powder by taxes, whose holiest feelings have been outraged, talk of *bayonets*, or of forcible redress, or of *any* redress, and we have spies, martial law, Hester, Bond, arrest and imprisonment! But it is "the best government the world ever saw," and Grant says he must have "Thanksgiving" for the blessings of social stability and civil liberty! The miserable hypocrite !

"Tempora Mutantur et nos Mutamur Cum Illis"

Mr. Lewis HANES, one of the Editors of the Raleigh *Era*,—indeed, we may say, *the* Editor, as he is the only one of the corps that has taken up a residence in Raleigh,—in the issue of that paper of the 31st ult., unblushingly sustains the action of the President in suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in South Carolina. This is in singular inconsistency with Mr. HANES' record in relation to the great Writ of Right, and marks, we are constrained to say, a sad political demoralization on the part of that gentleman. We were unwilling to animadvert, with any severity, upon his recent unfortunate apostasy,—an apostasy more damaging to him than to the friends whom he deserted—for the reason that we knew that his ediosyncrasies impelled him to embrace the theoretical abstractions of so called Republicanism. But we never dreamed that, in great vital practical issues, subversory of *principle* and constitutional rights, he would so readily go back upon vaunted professions

It will be readily remembered that, during the war, Mr. Hanes was the author of a series of articles, which appeared in the Raleigh *Standard* over the signature of "Davidson," vehemently condemnatory of President DAVIS and the Confederate Congress for an alleged ignoring of the great Writ,—although it is of record that, in North Carolina, the military officers of the then government never failed to recognize its potency. Mr. Hanes' phillipics, though couched in courteous phrase, were indignant and strong, and, on that very account, attracted the greater attention. They had the effect, when the paternity of the articles was discovered, of marking the author as one who, in conscience and from principle, whatever the outside pressure, could not succumb to lawless encroachments upon a great fundamental Right—who could never be induced to acknowledge that "*inter arma leges silent.*" What, then, is to be thought of the modern Mr. Hanes, who, in a time of peace, justifies a President,—who, since his accession to power, has acted upon the assumption that he was a military President, and has carried the tactics of the field into the Cabinet,—in abrogating *Habeas Corpus*, setting in defiance civil law, and over-riding the time-honored guarantees of Constitutional and civil liberty ? The spectacle is a melancholy one. It furnishes other evidence, if any were needed, in addition to the degenerate developments of the times, that public virtue is weak, and that the armor of boasted *principle* is too easily penetrated by the influences of pay and prejudice. We regret to speak thus plainly, but facts are stubborn things, and to use another trite aphorism, actions speak louder than words.

We are quite sure that Mr. Hanes, himself, in moments of introspection, is not satisfied with himself. This we say in charity ! and Mr. H. *must* admit that our strictures are so prompted. Indeed, when he reviews his present course, in this particular matter, and finds Mr. Mark Erwin, at his elbow, endorsing and encouraging him, he may well question his own personal identity !

The New Rebellion.

The sensational press of the North, upon the eve of the important elections just held, affected to have discovered an incipient rebellion at the South, in the disclosures made in South Carolina under the rigors of martial law, which has been proclaimed in several counties of that terribly cursed State. Akerman, the President's chief and congenial fugleman, in his foul attacks upon the South, professes to have discovered a most dangerous conspiracy against the government. Arms are said to have been furnished very largely from the Northern manufactories. The Administration is supposed to believe that the design of the Invisible Empire is to attempt the repossession by the old "rebel" element, first, of the several Southern States by the demoralization, through terror, outrage and murder, of the party sustaining Reconstruction and its results, and secondly, by similar means, but more general and systematic in character, to force every Southern State to vote against the Republican Presidential nominee, and thus restore to them control of their local and State affairs, and the inauguration of their party associates in the government. It is this that has caused, say these news-mongers, the President to declare martial law in South Carolina, and it has led to the doom now hanging over Georgia.

Always upon the eve of important elections we have these rumors, and the greater the party necessities the more astounding are the developments of conspiracies and rebellions. Fearing, however, that these idiotic tales, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," would no longer frighten the Northern masses, the President, looking to his own re-election, has followed them up by proclaiming martial law, and calling upon the armies of the United States to suppress this latest rebellion. The people stand awe stricken. They forget the sorrows of Chicago, and the sufferings of Wisconsin, in the new and appalling dangers which threaten the integrity (?) of the Union and the dear flag. They see not, they care not, for the death of liberty, so that the Union and the flag, its hollow and meaningless emblems, are protected from the ruthless hands of the Ku-Klux.

What miserable cowards our Northern cousins must be, or are supposed to be, at least. A "new rebellion" at the South, indeed ! Our people are in a pitiable plight for wars and conspiracies. The very guilt of the government must be father to the foul slander. The treatment which the South has received, and which, here and there, has driven its citizens to desperation, is the pitiful excuse for these cowardly attacks.

Conspiracy ! Rebellion !! How few in the South engaged in honest, legitimate business, find themselves better off at the close of the year than at its beginning. With the wolf at our very doors, our children growing up in ignorance, our substance consumed by ignorant and brutal negroes and Northern squatters, and the tax-gatherers sweeping broadcast over our land, carry devastation more terrible in its general features and more appalling in instances of individual suffering, than the fires which have laid Chicago in ashes and swept over the plains of Wisconsin and Minnesota—sufferings resulting from the corruptions and robberies of our public officers—the mocking echoes of a bayonet-enforced reconstruction. Our very industry is made to curse us. The fruits of our labors turn to ashes upon our lips. Seasons come and go. The sunshine and rain cover our fields with abundance. God smiles upon and blesses our efforts. Yet the harvests are gathered and housed to no purpose. The year closes upon a depressed, poverty stricken people.

No. Under the hollow pretense of suppressing a dangerous conspiracy, the President of the United States gives a serious thrust at the rights of the people, and the deluded, prejudiced masses applaud and endorse. The coil of the serpent is tightening, and his fangs will soon be fastened upon the vitals of public liberty.

What care the patriots who now control the government, that armies invade a sovereign State, and ignorant, debased negroes are paid to bear evidence against the best citizens of the land, who are seized at the dead hour of night, without warning, without warrant, and dragged hundreds of miles away to filthy dungeons ? They are too much occupied with the pilferings from the plethoric treasury of New York City to have a thought of the sufferings of the poor tax ridden people of South Carolina. "What a shame," says Hon. WILLIAM PINCKNEY WHYTE, Democratic Governor elect of Maryland, in a recent speech, "that the talents of the Evartses, the Curtises, and Pierponts should be directed to the punishment of the robbers of the public treasury in New York, while they close their eyes to the greater crime of the plunderers of public liberty."

"The tingle of abstracted silver can arouse them to duty, while they are deaf to the wail of strangled liberty."

Rebellion, indeed ! Conspiracy against the Government ! It is the old trick of the criminal joining in the chase, crying "stop thief" at the top of his voice. Too late will the Northern people find out that there is a conspiracy against the government. When they are tied hand and foot it will be useless to attempt to save the pitiful remnants of liberty now vouchsafed to the American citizen.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, took place yesterday morning.

The bond of Jas. A. Hewlett as Clerk of Masonboro township, was received and ordered on file.

The monthly report of Owen Fennell, Jr., County Treasurer, for the month of October, 1871, was received and ordered on file.

Ordered, that hereafter no county tax shall be collected under schedule B of State tax bill on performances and exhibitions stated in sections 1, 2 and 3, named respectfully, theatres, concerts and museums. Ordered further, that the Clerk of this Board notify the sheriff of the passage of this act.

It was ordered that one lock, one load of wood, two tin dippers, one dusting brush, a half ton of coal, be purchased for use of Court House, and that the fire grate in the Grand Jury room be repaired.

Petition of officials in Court House for permission to erect a shed on the Court House lot, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Bond of Wm. H. Montgomery, constable of Federal Point township, was received and ordered on file.

Report of Stacey VanAmringe, Superintendent of the County Work House, for the month of October, was received and ordered on file.

Report of H. E. Scott, Superintendent of County Poor House, for the month of October, was received and ordered on file

Petitions of Charles Wessel & Co., Charles Burgess, Miller & Gerds, E. J. Carter and O. R. Hollingsworth, for license to retail spirituous liquors, were granted.

Several petitions for adjustment of taxes were referred to the Committee on Taxes.

The following bonds of the county of New Hanover, bearing the date of March 1st, 1869, signed by E. M. Shoemaker, Chairman, of the denomination of $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. gold interest, with all coupons attached, were destroyed by burning, viz : 55, 56, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, making an aggregate of $10,500.

Communication received from the Trustees of Masonboro Township, informing this Board that there was a vacancy in said township of the office of constable. On motion the Board proceeded to an election to fill said vacancy, which resulted in the election of Nicholas Carr, who was ordered to file his bond.

Several bills were approved and ordered to be paid.

Board adjourned to meet on Saturday next, the 11th inst. at 10½ o'clock.

OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE

How Crops are Turning Out—The Labor Question—Packing Cotton—What it costs To Raise a Bale—On the Road to Memphis—How the City Looks—The Great Fair of Shelby County—Not So Many Attractions as the Cape Fear Fair—The Races Draw the Crowd—Baby Show the Event to Mothers—The Star of Tennessee ; The Idol of Memphis.

Crops are turning out better than was anticipated. North Mississippi cotton particularly promises a better yield than two months ago we dared hope. There has not been any frost worth mentioning up to this date, the 26th October, and the favorable result is the maturing of late formed bolls, and the perfecting of all.—The catterpillars did no damage to speak of about here, and the boll worm did not appear.

The former, in conjunction with rust, stripped the plant in some places of the top leaves and checking the growth in that direction, the vigor all went to the formation of bolls. People are nearly through gathering corn, which has averaged from twenty five to thirty bushels to the acre. There is an immense crop of acorns and the probabilities are a fine yielding of pork. Corn is now selling at fifty cents a bushel, and bacon at 12½ cents. The labor question is a serious one in this country, the supply not being equal to the demand. People are compelled to pay enormous prices, and to gauge their rates by the prices paid for picking cotton. For instance, if you want a boy to drive your gin you must agree to give him a dollar a day, because he will tell you he can make that much picking cotton, and he won't turn his hand to anything that will pay less. Packing cotton is a paying business in this country when one has a steam power cotton press and can pack a bale in half an hour, but the old fashioned slow going horse power gin and screw, requiring five hands at a dollar a piece a day to run them, is rather a dear business. It costs forty dollars in this country to raise a bale of cotton. But for this labor drawback the owners of Mississippi bottom lands would get rich like Chicagoans.

We went to Memphis last week in an elegant coach, Memphis made, a perfect palace on wheels, with its beautiful panneling, velvet-covered seats and dainty paintings. Some very scrawny crops along the road, but still an air of building up, especially at each depot. Memphis was brilliant in the reflected glories of the great Shelby county Fair being held two miles out from the city on the Memphis and Charleston road. Forty thousand people in attendance, hotels crowded, immense retail business doing theatre and opera in full blast, Mr. Dominick Murry and the 'bewitching beauty," Mrs. Oates, drawing full houses. By the way, a waggish friend informed us that there were five women in calico frocks and sunbonnets, each with a baby in her arms at the Greenland Opera House. A programme being handed to one she wanted to know what they charged for it.

The Memphis Fair lacked several attractions that distinguished last year's Cape Fear Fessy in the Fair way ;—no "Tournament," no Ransom, no Cowan. The races were the grand focus to which the crowd converged, the trotting matches and running races. The baby show was, of course, the event to mothers, and indeed every female heart beats faster at sight of a sweet baby.

In a handsome brick house on Washington street, whose entrance is shaded by the fairy blooms of the Madeira vines, lives the Memphis poetess, Annie Chambers Ketchum, the star-writer of Tennessee—the idol of Memphis literary coterie.

"Yet ah 'tis lonely and sad,
For death has bereft
Her home of its jewels ;
Not one is now left.
Her low, thrilling numbers :
They flow from a heart
Where the world and its follies
Have never a part."

Respectfully,
V. D. COVINGTON,
Hernando, D. Soto county, Miss.

AGRICULTURAL

PRUNING OF GRAPEVINES AS MANURE. M. Liebeg describes a plan of manuring vineyards with the prunings from the vines, which is successfully practiced in some parts of Germany. One of the vineyardists, M. Krebs, of Sechem, says that for eight years his vineyard has been manured solely with the branches which are pruned from the vines, cut into small pieces and hoed into the ground about the end of July. The pruning being then in a fresh and moist state, undergo putrefaction so rapidly that at the end of four or five weeks no trace of it can be found. M. Frabenfelder, a German vineyardist in the Bergstrasse, says that seven years ago a man named Muller had a vineyard in that locality which he manured with the branches pruned from the vines, and his vineyard was always in a thriving condition.

Another evidence of the excellent effect of that kind of manure, is furnished by Wilhelm Ruff of Schrissheim, who says from poverty he was unable to manure his vineyard, but having remarked the length, strength and greenness of the grass where the pruned branches of the vines were thrown, he resolved to try the effects of the prunings when applied to the vine. He dug the vineyard as deep as if he was applying barnyard manure; then cut the prunings into pieces, place them near the roots and covered with soil. In a year the barren vineyard became quite productive. He continued this practice every year, and had the satisfaction to see his vines grow splendidly, and remain green and vigorous during the dryest Summers.

From this it is evident that the prunings of grapevines, at whatever season they are taken off, should be collected, cut into small pieces, placed in contact with the roots of the vines and covered with earth.

FEEDING HOGS.—Begin early to feed hogs for pork. We are apt to delay too long for convenience of having corn gathered, and throw this important business too far into the cold weather, when it takes a much larger quantity of food to make the same quantity of flesh and fat. When the atmosphere becomes cold the carbon of food, which should make fat, is burned out to keep the animal comfortable, and an extra consumption is required to serve both purposes. Hence the necessity also of comfortable houses and bedding in cold weather. Hogs that have had the run of good pasture, without other food, will not fatten well in less than five weeks, and if not in very good condition when brought to the pen, six weeks will be required. Let them, if practicable, be shut up and fed regularly by the middle of the month.

It is most desirable that for feeding all animals we should have conveniences for grinding and cooking, and for hogs especially. It is the misfortune of small farmers, however, that they cannot afford to practice the most economical methods; they cannot incur so large a cost of preparation for the sake of the saving in a small way that would result. To all who can, cooking is the true mode of preparing food; others must do the best they can. Grinding and soaking both help the perfect digestion, and the latter at least may be always practiced. Hogs should be taken off the ground and put into pens, with raised floors that will drain readily and may be easily cleaned, and their food should be given them in good troughs.

STATE NEWS.

Newbern is organizing the Bay River Mutual Land and Saving Association.

The woods in the vicinity of Warrenton are teeming with wild pigeons.

Halifax is to have a special term of Superior Court, commencing on the 11th of December.

Luke Johnson, negro, convicted of the murder of Jerry Taylor, negro, at the late term of Nash Superior Court, and sentenced to be hanged on the 24th instant, broke out of Nash county jail on the night of the 1st inst., and is now at large.

The Weldon News says : The prospects for the exhibition at the Fair here were most flattering on Tuesday. Machinery, trotting, and domestic articles will form no unimportant feature, while side shows are in abundance. Large numbers of entries have been made, and we can say we confidently expect this to be "the" Fair in North Carolina this year. A good crowd was in attendance on the first day, and the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Society will be realized. Hurrah for Weldon !

The Pee Dee Herald says : On Tuesday, the 31st ultimo, Marion Simons and Gus. Simons, colored, being suspected of burning the barn of Mr. J. P. Richardson, were arrested, and after a hearing before a Justice of the Peace were held to answer at the next term of the Superior Court for this county. Marion Simons, failing to give bond has been lodged in jail.

THE VILLAINS AT WORK.—The following from the Asheville Citizen, needs no comment :

Mr. Editor :—We are having some very exciting times down in Madison county. It seems as if a certain class of men calling themselves United States officers, would never grow weary of glutting vengeance for old war prejudices. One Thomas S. Deaver, recently appointed U. S. Commissioner, has issued, I am told, a great number of warrants for a class of men called kuklux. He has openly declared that he would bind every man to the federal court at Raleigh, that was found to belong to the organization, even if he had only been sworn as a member, and had never attended a meeting of the organization. In consequence of these threats many innocent men have been compelled to leave their homes. Among them eminent Baptist ministers, against whose character there is no stain. This same commissioner is surrounded by a host of sons and sons-in-law, claiming to be marshals, whose business is to bring to justice (?) those high-handed and notorious criminals. One of these, a little moral character lawyer, I believe, proffered to the people of the Middle Fork of Ivey, if they would pay him five hundred dollars, he would grant them unmolested quiet, and it is said, truthfully, I suppose, that he did extort from Mr. Barnard Ray, a highly respected citizen, one hundred and fifty dollars for the release of his son. Whether there is any law to justify such proceedings I shall not attempt to say. If there is not, then surely "we have fallen upon evil times." This commissioner has actually boasted that he would make five dollars per day by the arrest of his fellow citizens.

Is there no law by which justice may be found ? Are the people to suffer at the hands of officials who care nothing for law or evidence, and whose only desire is to plunder the people, and gratify a miserable and depraved conscience ?

President Grant, no doubt, would sacrifice the liberties of the nation in order to secure his own re election.

The Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum held their regular annual meeting on Monday last, on the premises. All the old officers were elected. The Board appointed a select committee to report to a meeting of the Board on the 29th instant, a strong appeal to the General Assembly to provide for the care of all the insane of the State, and to recommend the best plan of doing so. In considering this matter it was stated that there are now in the asylum 245 patients—five more than the building was designed to accommodate,—and that there are 250 applications for admission for patients mostly confined in the county jails.—Raleigh Sentinel.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct 28

Chicago at Work.

Persons travelling upon the prairie have noticed the mounds thrown up by the ants, and have wondered at the incessant activity of the multitude of laborers. Hardly less activity is to be witnessed among the ruins and upon the streets of the burnt district in the South Division. Never, in all the previous history of Chicago was such a scene of driving activity witnessed. Even those most familiar with the wonderful resources of this city are forced to wonder at the multitude of wagons which are employed in hauling off the *debris* to make room for the workmen putting up the new structures. Workmen are everywhere at labor, delving amid the ruins to reach the old foundations, that the masons may set to work. Thousands of men and boys are cleaning, wheeling and piling bricks, while hod-carriers are supplying them to the masons. Teams loaded with lumber and lime throng the streets, carpenters and masons are working bravely; the gatherers of old iron are busily employed collecting their material and carting it away. The removal of safes has ended; every safe has been opened; those which were really safes have been carried off, the others abandoned to the purchasers of old iron. Broken walls have been levelled, and the tottering fragments of once stately buildings have been overthrown. But amid the smoke, the dust, the rain and the fog, there is an incessant throng of busy men, boys and teams, working as energetically as if the whole burnt district was to be restored before Christmas, and they were charged with the duty. The days seem all too short, and work goes on long after dark.

An idea of the number of teams and men employed may be had from the fact that five thousand loads of work are emptied into the lake basin daily, and the *debris* can continue all through the winter, giving continuous labor to the thousands now employed. So great is the demand, that hundreds of boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age are hard at work wheeling, cleaning and piling bricks. All honor to the brave men who have met misfortune by resolutely beginning the work of reconstruction, and all honor to the men and boys who have gone to work, preferring to earn the bread and shelter they enjoy, than to compete for the same with the sick and helpless of the churches.

Two Hundred Dollars to Poison a Husband.

Dr. Froeming, who was hired to poison Mr. Barnabas Wagner, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for $200, and the wife of the murdered man, and her brother, Robert Gastner, have all been held to bail in $3,000 each. The evidence of Froeming at the inquest confirmed the previous reports as to his agency in the affair, and the refusal of the confederates to pay him after the deed was committed.

Result in West Virginia.

The Conservatives have elected 66 members of the Convention, and the Republicans 12. In the Senate the Conservatives have elected 12, the Republicans 1—three holding over. In the house the Conservatives have elected 45 and the Republicans 11.

Among the frauds just unearthed in New York is found the payment of $60,000 for a single copy of the Bible for the use of the Board of Aldermen. It seems an order made by the Board for a copy was construed for the purpose of making a job for somebody, into an order to have a special (single) copy printed ; and it was done accordingly, and was a "fat take," judging from the price charged.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts is to sail for Europe in December, to represent this country before the international tribunal at Geneva.

Senator Carl Schurz once taught school in Reading, Pa., and Mr. Bayard Taylor was once clerk in a grocery store in the same place.

Egypt is making such progress that it is proposed to use the pyramids for weather signal service stations.

An onion bed of ten acres in Iowa yielded its owner the sum of $2,726 this year. Hence these tears.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 2.

Who shall be the Democratic Candidate for President ?

The movement lately made in Pennsylvania in behalf of Col. Thomas A. Scott, as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States has attracted great attention, and is meeting with remarkable favor all over the Union. There is an impression rapidly forming that of all the men who have been named as possible candidates he is the most available, and the most likely of any to defeat Gen. Grant at the election. The adverse results of the State elections this year have rendered it entirely evident that unless the Democracy have men who can obtain a large outside vote, and also receive the cordial support of the organization, the chances of beating the bad man at the head of affairs are slight indeed. Nearly the entire South, including all the old border slave States, we can indeed carry for any fair man; but, in addition, we must have some of the large Middle and Western States to succeed. Col. Scott is especially strong in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Nominated upon a judicious platform, we have every assurance that he would sweep them like a tornado. Who can estimate the value of a victory in Pennsylvania at the October election in 1872. Such an event would send a thrill of joy from one end of the land to the other. It would fill the Democratic heart with hope and confidence, and bring to the polls in the various States hundreds of thousands of voters who under other circumstances would stay at home. While it would thus stimulate the Democracy, it would, in a corresponding manner, bring gloom and despondency upon the opposition, and would virtually settle the November election. No President of the United States has ever been elected without her vote. The position of Colonel Scott is very analogous to that occupied by James Buchannan in 1856. He was the favorite of Pennsylvania; he secured her vote when no other man could have done it, and brought the Democratic party into power. The name of Colonel Scott awakens no resentments, arouses no prejudices, and stimulates no passion of a personal or political character. Although he has had but little experience in the political field, his qualification for the Presidential office will not be disputed. His able, remarkable, and magnificent management of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad stamps him as one of the great men of the age in which we live. In filling that responsible place for many years, his attention has been necessarily directed to complicated questions of law and of political economy, bearing upon its progress and prosperity, that have made him familiar with the wants and the political resources of the country. In his present great office he has not left a single stain or a reproach upon his individual character. His word is as good as his bond, and his honesty is proverbial through Pennsylvania. He is, *par excellence*, a self-made man. He has reached his commanding position as a capitalist and executive officer solely by his own meritorious exertion. He commenced his life upon the lowest rounds of fortune's ladder, and by industry, energy, and native talent he has reached the highest. Whatever may be said of Edwin M. Stanton, he was a good judge of men, and his selection of Colonel Scott, in the most difficult and trying part of the war, as his Assistant Secretary of War, indicates his high sense of his fine and unequalled administrative talents. The ability which he has shown in his own business we would like to have exhibited at Washington upon the larger theatre of the United States. We have every confidence that Col. Scott would cleanse the Augean stables; that he would give us an honest, economical, business Administration; that he would call around him men of the right stamp as Cabinet advisers, and be governed by sound constitutional principles. The contrast between him and General Grant is immeasurable. A man engrossed with immense business cares since he arrived at manhood, he has taken no part in party politics; but we have confidence that he sympathizes, thoroughly sympathizes, with the movement to restore the Government to its old Democratic, constitutional basis.

We have no feeling in this matter but to secure a victory for the friends of constitutional principles; for it does really seem that unless we can beat Grant in 1872 the cause of free government in the United States may be considered lost. To accomplish that object there is no surrender of prejudice that we would not be happy to make, and no pride of opinion that would stand for a moment in our way. Believing, as things now stand, that Colonel Thomas A. Scott is incomparably the strongest man to run against Grant, we pronounce for him as our candidate for President of the United States.

Concerning his political status the Pittsburg *Post* says :

"We may say at once for all that Colonel Scott is not a Republican, but is, and always was, a Democrat, never having voted a Republican ticket in his life. He was the friend and warm supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, and has always been a consistent Democrat, never a bitter partisan. Concerning his Democracy there is no question, and the party can support him without the slightest compromise of principle."

THE INEVITABLE KUKLUX.

What the President Knows About the Organization—Objects of the Invisible Empire

The following account of what they pretend to know or believe, and intend to do, about the condition of affairs in the South at the White House is furnished by the Washington correspondent of the Herald :

Attorney-General Akerman had a long conference to-day with the Secretary of State, and afterwards with the President. The subject of the interviews was of course the everlasting kuklux question, involving the punishment of the persons recently arrested in South Carolina, and perhaps the promulgation of a new proclamation. It was the original intention of the Government to follow up the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in the nine counties of South Carolina with a similar movement upon Northern Georgia; and as most of the young men suspected of the Kuklux affinities who ran away from the former State took up their abode in the latter, it is not improbable that they will be soon on the movement once more. Akerman is not a man of sufficient calibre to engage the attention of the President for two hours in one day unless important matters are to be decided in which the Executive needs all the information his law adviser can afford him. Just at this moment it is a matter of great interest as to what the President knows or thinks he knows about the Kuklux. It is asserted by those who ought to know something of the character of the information communicated from time to time to the Executive that he has much more direct knowledge on this subject than even that possessed by the Congressional Committee. Gentlemen of high character, formerly officers in our army, who were and are even now living in the South, having learned through their supposed Democratic sympathies important facts relative to the secret purposes of this organization, have made him acquainted with the danger to its fullest extent. The officers of the United States Secret Service have been, and still are, very active in ferreting out the Klan. The danger to which they are exposed in this service renders it necessary that great caution be exercised in making their operations public. These officers are not known to each other, and as a consequence it often happens that the most efficient men are reported by others as being Kuklux chiefs. It will be shewn when the facts all come out, that the Kuklux in South Carolina have been lately furnished with arms from Northern sources. It is even asserted that an examination of the shipments from the arms manufacturing companies of the North, and especially of New York, for the last two years, will show a great activity in the Southern trade. It is the opinion of the administration and those who sustain its policy of repression that it is the design of the Invisible Empire to attempt the repossession by the old rebel element, first, of the several Southern States by the demoralization, through terror, outrage and murder, of the party sustaining reconstruction and its results, and secondly, by similar means, but more general and systematic in character, to force every Southern State to vote against the republican Presidential nominee, and thus restore to them control of their local and State affairs and the inauguration of their party associates in the government. A contingency for which they have undoubtedly worked, is, in the event of Congress refusing to count electoral votes gained by such a palpable system of terror and violence as the Ku-Klux will inaugurate, to at once raise the standard of revolution within the Union, declaring that the refusal is only a step in a pre arranged plan to keep the power in the hands of the now dominant party. There is no doubt in the minds of the best informed persons here who have investigated the character and purposes of this conspiracy, that such a design as that indicated is seriously contemplated. Opinions like these have influenced the course of the President toward South Carolina, and have led also to the doom which is now impending over Georgia. It is given out that the meeting of the supplementary proclamation, which is now in preparation, is to correct the blunder by which Union county, S. C. was included in the repressive edict instead of Marion, but there is no doubt that the prediction in the Herald some days ago that Georgia was the next State in order will be verified in a day or two, and other sections will be treated in the same way, as the President thinks the occasion may require. Senator Scott is now here and at work, and he is as sternly in favor of strong measures as ever.

Ku-Klux in South Carolina.

Testimony of the Chester County Grand Jury.

The following is the principal part of the statement alluded to by telegraph as having been made by the Grand Jury of Chester county, South Carolina. The Grand Jury (six whites and six blacks) says:

In consequence of our having seen in the public press a proclamation of the President of the United, stating in substance, among other things, that public justice could not be administered by either the State or Federal Judiciary or the officers thereof, and the rights of citizens could not be protected by the ordinary means provided for such purposes, and not being cognizant of a single case in which an executive officer of the State or Federal Government has been resisted by either an individual or combinations of individuals in this county, we thought proper to inquire of the Commandant of this post for any facts that he might have ascertained which would tend to verify the allegations contained in the said proclamation.

The only facts which the said commandant communicated to us were notices to two freedmen, one of which is dated Aug. 22d, signed 'K. K. K.," commanding the freedmen to leave the State in two days from the date thereof; the other, without date, signed by "K. K. K.," saying that he was a traitor, and that he would receive a traitor's doom in two days, with the picture of a coffin drawn thereon. These two freedmen were brought before us and examined by us, and their testimony is submitted with this report, from which it will appear that no violence has been done to either of them, who still reside at their former place of abode. We also examined several other freedmen, to wit : Stephen Gray, Flemming Gray, Guy Owens and Isaac Castles, and also Abner Holley, who depose, in substance, as follows : Stephen Gray says that Jerry Walker, Chas. Smith, —— Dunlap, and —— Beanguard, white, and Green Davis, colored, visited his place about the 1st of March, in disguise; they did not find him at home, but carried off his gun—a Confederate musket. Flemming Gray says his house was visited about the 1st of March, by Green Davis, colored, James Gladden and Lawson Dunlap, disguised; they entered his house; they did no injury, but threatened him. Guy Owens says that about the first of march three persons, disguised unknown to him, entered his house, took him out, whipped him well, and he believes that Adam Hardin knows who they are. Isaac Castles says that on the 24th of February last he was visited by Garland Smith, William Carter, Walker Smith, Rhett McCollum and Isaac Prysock, colored, all disguised; that they took hold of him, carried him out of his house and then called for "Number Two," when he made his escape; shots were fired after him, but he does not know how many; when they came they said they wanted his gun, but he told them it was not there—that he had left it at the mustering ground. Abner Holley says that he lives on Mr. David Pendergrast's place, and that he was visited about the 2d of March by persons in disguise—how many in number he does not know—and that he was struck thirty-nine lashes by three persons, whom he believes to be Dr. Wm. McCollum, Hugh Pendergrast and John Chalk, and that the said lashes were inflicted with the strap of his gun.

Since the last sitting of the Court we have only heard of two murders committed in the county by white persons; one was committed in a personal quarrel about some property, and the murderer immediately fled and has not yet been arrested. A true bill has been found against him at this term for the offence. The other murder was committed by four white persons, in the night time, undisguised; the two colored persons that saw them did not know any of them, and it is not known for what he was murdered.

We, the grand jurors, upon our oaths, are compelled to say, from the testimony which we have taken and from our knowledge of the different parts of the country, that the allegations contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States are without foundation, and must be the result of falsehood communicated to him by persons equally regardless of good order and the peace of society, and whose only aim is their elevation to public place as a reward for their excessive partizan zeal.

Lawrence Taft, a hostler, was killed in Virginia City, Nevada, by the kick of a horse.

The people of Cardington, Ohio, want a female mayor. What other kind should they want ?

Judge Dwindle, of San Francisco, has affirmed the validity of special assessments on stockholders in insurance companies to make good the capital impaired by Chicago fires.

STATE NEWS.

A party of young Raleighites are about seek their fortunes in Nevada.

Dare county is the smallest in the State, contains 44,700 acres valued at $71,700.

Newbern is moving vigorously for a om ferry across the Neuse, at that point.

Oysters are 35 and 40 cents per bushel Newbern.

Christ Church, Newbern, is rapidly a.- ding completion.

Greenville has six tobacco factories, as ve heard from.

The Newbern Times man raises two ns of strawberries this season.

An eight-pound turnip for the Charlotte mocrat. Who can top it?

The Statesville American was treated to watermelon on the last day of October.

A railroad from Wilson to Greenville is agitated.

Operations looking to an early resumption of the working of the gold mines in ch are on foot.

At Rutherford corn is selling at from 41 42½ cents per bushel, and fat hogs at 5 ts per pound gross.

A new Postoffice has been established at rgers, Hyde county, T. H. Latham, master.

The Ledger says that 2,309 bales of cotwere shipped from Wilson during September and October.

Wake county has 547,738 acres valued $2,321 449, exclusive of town property; ich is $1,422 655.

Dr. J. J. Allison, of Morrisville, Wake nty, died very suddenly in Raleigh, on Sunday morning.

The editor of the Asheville Citizen sted on the second crop of green peas the 27th ult.

North Carolina has, by military order, n transferred from the Department of East to the Department of the South.

A party from Louisville, Ky., are prosing through the Western counties of State.

Edgecombe county contains 313,447 es, valued at $2,268,677, exclusive of n property, which is put down at $223,-

Mr. Samuel Barrett was assaulted by two roes with clubs, in Raleigh on Saturday ht, knocked senseless and robbed. He ed to recognize the men.

Exclusive of town property, Edgecombe the highest valuation of any county in State. The land is in a better state cultivation, and higher per acre.

Rowell's Advertising Agency classes the arlotte Democrat among the *dead* pa rs. We saw it last night and it was right ly for a dead institution.

Col. Tate, President of the Western N. R. R. has made arrangements with Central Pennsylvania to complete his d to the Tennessee line.

The real estate of North Carolina is valued at $68 240,509 exclusive of town propy, which is valued at $12,900,901, aggregating $81 141,510. The total number acres is 25,990,514.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We understand that at a church meeting of the Baptist denomination in this city, it was forcibly resolved that no member should be allowed to sell intoxicating liquors on pain of expulsion. This is another step towards the temperance reform.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Saturday e property known as the Cottage Hotel, uated in the Western Ward, was sold at ction, and purchased by Thomas Jenes, Esq., for $4,975. The property wn as the Sorrell lot, in the same ighborhood, was also sold, and was purased by J. H. Green, Esq., for $1 825.

ARREST OF COL. MCAFEE.—We learn m the Shelby Banner that, on Friday , Deputy Marshal Scoggins arrested . McAfee, in Shelby, and marched him to Lincolnton. The Banner says: "We ve no learned the charges against Col. Afee, but suppose 'respectability' will one of the charges, as usual. The Colel will defy them to the last."

In regard to this man Scoggins the Banr says:

"As there seems to be some doubt upon e subject, we state for the information all concerned, that Nathan Scoggins, ited States Commissioner, did join the visible Empire in this town, in presence four gentlemen who now reside in town. e withhold the names for prudential reaons. *We know more.*

The North Carolina Presbyterian in an ticle on the Raleigh Fair, has the following say relative to the apples placed on hibition:

"And those apples yonder. Talk about e Northern pippins. Northern people n't know what a good apple is, till they ve seen a Buncombe raised apple. Look this, yellow as gold, fragment-as a plet, with a skin like satin, or its monrous red neighbor, scarlet and gray, ighing 21 ounces, ripening for Christas. There are miles of these apples all er Buncombe, selling for 50 cents a shel. But then we all prefer to pay ht or nine dollars a barrel for Northern ples." North Carolina apples are thout honor in their own country.

We take the following from the Hillsro Recorder: The man who can have coffin made while alive, must look at ath philosophically. We hear of a case point in Person county: Mr. Richard rris, who lives near Bradsher's store, irty-odd years ago turned out a sassafras ee to grow for the purpose of making mself a coffin, and about twelve months go the old man had it cut down and got me one in Roxborough to make his coffin t of it. The old chap occasionally gets it and stretches himself out by way of howing his neighbors a "good fit." He old the maker of the coffin in wheat, so e is one living man who will have no fuss ver his grave about the coffin when dead. his reminds us of an old coon in Murfreesboro,' N. C., who had a coffin cast of ron before the war. He had his grave ug, also, and walled up with brick—with magnificent tombstone setting forth his ame, date of birth, and fixing his death somewhere about the year 1861." But e was alive and kicking in 1863. The old hap kept his cast iron coffin in his corn rib, and used to shell corn in it. The rib needed no lock at night, for you couldn't get a negro to go near it after dark.

The President as a Prophet.

On the 20th of January, 1864, General Grant wrote a letter to Hon. I. M. Morris, of Illinois, on the subject of the Presidency, in which he said:

"In your letter you say that I have it in my power to be the next President. This is the last thing in the world I desire. I would regard such a consummation as being highly unfortunate for myself, if not for the country.

That the "consummation" has been unfortunate for the country no one will question; as to himself he must be the judge, after comparing his present reputation with what it was when he made the prophecy.

SOUTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

There were 18 deaths from yellow fever in Charleston, for the week ending last Saturday.

Under the Radicals the Charleston police force has cost the city $80,000 a year. Now that the Conservatives are in power they propose to reduce it to $50,000, there by making a clear saving of $30,000 per annum.

The Lancaster (S. C.) Ledger announces the death, on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, of the Rev. Samuel J. Price, Pastor of the Lancasterville and Douglas Presbyterian churches in that place.

The Charleston Courier says: Some of the beams of a newly erected Church on Ladies' Island, Beaufort county, fell in Sunday while preaching was in progress by the Rev. Kit Green, and several of the congregation injured. The more dangerously hurt were carried to the town for medical aid.

The Hartford (Con.) Times, in alluding to the proclamation of the President, placing a large portion of South Carolina under Martial Law, very correctly remarks: "The injury to this country, of such a proceeding cannot well be calculated. In comparison with it, the moral and pecuniary loss caused by such plundering as Tweed's, and that of his three associates—or even the aggregate robberies of all the Republican office holders under Grant's administration, stupendous as that total is, sinks into absolute insignificance."

STATEMENT

Of the Principal Articles of Produce Exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Month ending Nov 1st 1871, as Compiled from the Reports of the Daily Journal, and Compared with those of Oct. 1869 and 1870

ARTICLES.		New York.	Boston.	Philadel, Pa.	Baltimore.	Richmond, Va.	Bath, Me.	Providence, R. I.	Newbury'pt	Total October, 1871.	Total, October, 1870.	Total, October, 1869.	Ameterdam.	Bremen.	Liverpool.	Rotterdam.	Hamburg.	Port au Platte.	Port au Prince.	Total October, 1871.	Total October, 1870.	Total October, 1869.	October, 1871.	October, 1870	October, 1869
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	4 638			515					5,153	1,870	1,000													
Crude Turp.	"	1,556			28					1,584															
Rosin	"	36,960		5,304	4,438	134				46,836	9,879	6,690													
Tar	"	210	148	95	485	93				1,031		3,968													
Pitch	"	100		125	135					360															
Cotton	bales.	5,642		445	426					6,523	11														
Cotton Yarn	"																								
Cotton Sheet'g"	"	10			1					11															
Pea Nuts	bush.	496	895							1,391															
Rough Rice	"																								
Lumber, P. P.	feet.	200,287	165,375		148					365,810															
Timber	"																								
Shingles	"																								
Staves, oak	"																								
Staves, cypress	"	252,950								252,950															

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1871.

THE President is infallible, and, like the banks, he never corrects mistakes. He puts the wrong county under martial law, but it makes no difference. "If there are no Kuklux there, it is their own fault. I see no reason for any corrections."

A Plausible Theory.

In the September issue of *Chambers' Journal*, published in Edinburgh and London, more than a month previous to the Chicago fire, we find the following wonderful theory relative to the existence of petroleum in the beds of limestone near Chicago. When the great heat and rapidity of the fire and the crumbling of the walls are remembered, it is not improbable to presume that the stone with which these walls were built, were strongly impregnated with the substance of petroleum:

Where does petroleum come from? is a question which has excited much discussion among geologists in America. Dr. Story Hunt, F.R.S., of Montreal answers, that while certain limestones throughout the United States are so largely oleiferous as at present, it seems unphilosophical to search elsewhere for the origin of the oil, or to imagine it to be derived by some unexplained process from rocks which are destitute of the substance. In the neighborhood of Chicago there are enormous deposits of this oil-bearing limestone; some of the houses in the city are built of it, and after a while present a smeary appearance from exudation of the oil.—The least thickness of the mass is thirty five feet, and it has been estimated from experiment that each square mile of it contains seven and three-quarter million barrels, each of forty gallons, of petroleum. As a means of comparison, we mention that the total produce of the great Pennsylvania oil-region from 1860 to 1870 was twenty-eight million gallons. Four square miles of the Chicago limestone contain a greater quantity.

Carpet-Baggers in Florida.

Recent investigations, says the Boston *Post*, instituted by a convention of taxpayers in Florida, reveal a sad condition of financial affairs in that State. So desperate are the circumstances, indeed, that something like proceedings in bankruptcy, or temporary repudiation at least, is suggested as the only practicable measure of relief. The debt of the State is found to have been increased in three years from about half a million to five and a half millions of dollars, by the recklessness and incompetency with which the public affairs have been managed by the reconstructionists, and the corrupt extravagance of expenditure in which the carpet bag adventurers who have ruled the State have indulged. On a taxable property of thirty-five millions, and that a very arbitrary and over-estimated valuation, a tax has been levied for the current year of half a million of dollars, which is about five dollars a head for the entire white population of the State; and they are the only portion of the people who are taxed. This is the State tax only. The county and municipal taxes will, it is said, in the aggregate, reach an equal sum. The profits of production, on the excess of receipts, for produce over and above the absolute expenses, throughout the State, it is estimated, will no more than pay this tax. Consequently, if the tax be paid, the producers will be left without the means of support for their families and employes for the ensuing year.

The profligacy of carpet-bag reconstruction rule is thus shown to be as ruinous almost as a devastating fire. And this deplorable state of things is aggravated by the fact that salaries, jurors' fees, etc., are paid in scrip, which is not receivable for taxes; and what is still worse, every description of personal property is liable to be sold for taxes—agricultural implements, horses, cattle, household furniture, even beds, everything that one may possess, with none of the exceptions usual in such cases. In view of these desperate circumstances, the Governor has been called upon to suspend the collection of taxes until the meeting of the Legislature, or in the event of his want of power to do that, to call an extra session of the Legislature for the accomplishment of the object through some temporary law. But no relief will be realized probably from that source.—The adventurers who control affairs are wholly dependent upon what they extort from the people in the form of taxation.—The credit of the State will no longer avail them, and the bonds of the State are unsalable in the market.

Army of Northern Virginia.

There was a meeting of the soldiers serving in the late army of Northern Virginia, at Richmond, on Thursday night last, for the purpose of organizing an association to be known as "The Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia."

The organization was perfected under the following officers:

President—General Fitz Lee.
First Vice-President—General Ed. Johnston.
Second Vice-President—General Jas A. Walker.
Secretaries—General J. H. Lane, Colonel Jos. Mayo.
Treasurer—Major Robert Stiles.
Executive Committee—General Taliaferro, of Gloucester; General Payne, of Fauquier; General Weisiger, of Petersburg. Colonel Holladay, of Winchester; Colonel Skinner, of Staunton.

The Constitution recites the purposes of the association to be the preservation of the military record of all who participated as officers or soldiers in the army of Northern Virginia, and to secure all material available out of which may be prepared a complete and truthful history of the war. It also provides for the appointment of a superintendent for each county, with authority to appoint two assistants to carry out the plan.

It defines as a prerequisite for membership honorable service in the army of Northern Virginia, and admits as auxiliary members those who served in the navy, and resident soldiers who served honorably in other departments.

Capt. J. M. Hodgin moved the appointment of some member of the association to deliver an address before it at its next annual meeting. The motion was amended so as to instruct the Executive Committee to make the appointment.

The Alliance of the Tory Party and the Workingmen of England.

Modern society is divided into two classes, one of which holds the great bulk of wealth and capital, and the other has no means of existence except by laboring for the former. Of course the latter class is numerically the largest. It forms, in fact, the great mass of all nations, and, when we consider its actual state, we are forced to admit the fact that this great overwhelming majority of society is seriously discontented with its condition. The proof of this is seen in the universal strikes for higher wages and lighter labor, all over the civilized world, including even this country, in which the laboring classes are undoubtedly in much better circumstances than any where else. The grievance of the "Proletarians," as they call themselves in Europe, is that, although the wealth of modern society is their work and could not be created without them, yet they, the poor, are continually growing poorer and the rich richer; that the joint profits of capital and labor are too unequally distributed, and that unless a more equitable distribution is made they will overturn the whole existing system of society and property.

That there is danger in this menace, cannot be denied. Hence the conferences of European Emperors to suppress the "Internationale" by stringent legislation; hence the universal uneasiness which pervades not only the continent, but England herself at the present moment. The wisest men of that country are in dread of an impending revolution that may sweep away the strongest bulwarks of their ancient constitution.

While the aristocracy of France lost everything by their blind obstinacy, the English aristocracy have hitherto saved their country from the violent shocks of revolutions by the wisdom and tact with which they have always given way to the national will. While elsewhere force alone is thought of as a means of repressing popular agitation, some truly astonishing revelations are coming to light of an alliance between the great leaders of the Tory party of England and the representatives of the laboring classes. D'Israeli is the leading spirit of this movement, which is destined to take all the wind out of the sails of the so called Liberal party representation by the Gladstone ministry. The substance of this alliance was prematurely divulged some weeks ago. It consists of seven resolutions, embodying the demands of the laboring classes, signed by a council of sixteen skilled workmen. To these were appended the signatures of thirteen prominent peers, pledging themselves to use all their influence to secure such legislation by Parliament as will satisfy those demands. The premature publication of this treaty of alliance seems to have created some confusion, and some of the peers whose signatures were given have come out with qualified disclaimers of participation in the scheme. Yet the fact remains that a co-operative movement is on foot between the leaders of the great conservative party of England and the representatives of the laboring classes, for the purpose, as they claim, of averting a bloody political revolution by a peaceful social revolution. Whether the movement will succeed in furnishing a solution of the great social problem of the day, remains to be seen. But certainly it is well worth the trial. All the revolutions that have taken place in France, and elsewhere, since 1830, were produced much more by social than political causes; and yet they brought no relief, because they ended only in changing the form of government, without touching the social question. Should there be found among such men as D'Israeli, the Earl of Lichfield; Lord Henry Lennox, Lord John Manners, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Cairns, the Earl of Granville, and others who are identified with this movement, wisdom enough to devise means of granting to the laboring classes all their legitimate demands, and allaying their dangerous discontent, England will be saved from the danger of a political revolution which would bring no remedy, and would probably be followed by other violent convulsions, leading inevitably to anarchy and ruin.

FUN AHEAD!

S. T. Carrow, U. S. Marshal, Charged with Forgery—Scallawag Sinclair the Complainant—Suit to be Entered at Once—Diamond cut Diamond, &c., &c.

We learn, from the most reliable authority, that S. T. Carrow, the United States Marshal for North Carolina, stands charged, at the hands of James Sinclair, of Robeson county, with the serious crime of forgery. The facts of the case, as represented to us, are as follows:

Sinclair, known as the "fighting parson," who is a prominent scallawag of Robeson, and at one time a Radical member of the Legislature from that county, was appointed by Carrow as a census taker for Robeson county. His account for services rendered was duly forwarded to Washington City and he was, in time, notified that a check, covering the amount, and payable to his order, had been forwarded to him through Carrow. The check was not received by Sinclair, but the amount, less $100, was received by him from Carrow, and it is said, he now charges Carrow with having forged his name to the check, thus obtaining the money. The "fighting parson" had previously borrowed $100 from Carrow, for which amount he was indebted at the time of the alleged forgery, and it is supposed that Carrow resorted to this means for securing the money. Some have even gone so far as to say that Carrow had Sinclair appointed a census taker so that he might, in this manner, recover the money loaned. The affair is said to have created quite a sensation at Lumberton, arrangements having already been made for entering suit. Sinclair, we also learn, has threatened that he will make Carrow pay him five times the amount retained by him. Whether or not he may be inclined to do this, is to be hoped that the grand jury of the next District Court will not be quite so lenient.

Thousands of farms in France and Germany are divided one from another only by a narrow path; in this country the cost of fences is estimated at $300,000,000.

Mr. Spriggins' Experiment.

A STORY WITH A MORAL

"Where ig'rance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

"I'll bet you five dollars I can," said Spriggins.

"And I'll bet you five dollars you can't," said I, emphasizing the last word decidedly.

The moral and conscientious reader must not be shocked at what he may consider our gambling proclivities. Like the little boy who was caught at school bending and twisting a pin in "position for a schoolmate to sit upon," "we didn't mean no harm by it." The phrase, "I'll bet you five dollars," was simply a clincher of climax used by Spriggins and myself when we had exhausted every argument, and each had failed to convince the other he was wrong. And, since neither of us, except in rare instances, ever acknowledged ourselves in the wrong, we had to bet five dollars frequently.

But we never expected to "fork over" when we lost. Indeed, we never demanded payment when the point in dispute was settled, but contented ourselves in saying, "I told you so."

The point in dispute in the present instance arose about an item that appeared in the telegraphic columns of the morning paper. The item read as follows:

"John Jones, a convict in the I——a State's prison has fallen heir to $50,000 Efforts are being made to secure his pardon."

"There," said I, "you see the power of money. That man was just as innocent, just as guilty, before he was worth fifty thousand dollars as he was afterwards, but behold what a change. Wealth brings him friends, who make efforts to secure his pardon! Had he remained poor, his friends would have permitted him to rot in prison without raising a little finger to secure his pardon. This world is a humbug, Mr. Spriggins, a regular cheat; in the language of a poem I read in boyhood, it's all hollow, hollow, hollow!"

"As I concluded this spiteful little speech Mr. Spriggins straightened himself up in the peculiar way he had when preparing himself for a combat, and I knew we would have a fight, our tongues being the weapons. Without giving the argument pro and con, it will suffice to say that the discussion was brought to an end by Mr. Spriggins proposing an experiment. He was, be it understood, a man of means; a business man of good business standing, but somewhat eccentric; and the proposition he made was to go around among his friends and tell them that he was 'dead broke.'"

"If," said he "I do this, and they freely advance money to start me in business, I win. I have no doubt that I can borrow all the money that I want with nothing but my face for security."

Then, as stated at the outset, we bet five dollars each on the result; and I awaited with eagerness the result of the practical test.

I, however, ventured to intimate that if he carried out the experiment, he might weaken people's confidence in his truthfulness; but this only made him think I feared the result, and made him more determined than ever. So the experiment was tried.

He went to Mr. Smith, one of his most intimate friends, and said:

'Smith, I'm a bankrupt.'

'Indeed!' ejaculated Mr S., greatly astonished; 'and pray how has it come about?'

'I—I—' stammered Mr. Spriggins, hesitatingly, for story telling, or, in plain English, lying, was a new sin with him, 'I went security for a friend, and had to pay every dollar of it.'

'Too bad, indeed!' was Mr. Smith's sympathizing response.

'If I can only borrow a few thousands, however, to get started in business, I think I can get along very well.'

Mr Smith thought there would be no difficulty in getting the money. He would be very glad to advance it, himself, but he was almost strapped just at that time. Mr. Spriggins knew that this was not the case, and his opinion of Mr. Smith's undying friendship, underwent a rapid and radical change.

He saw all of his many friends, and renewed his request to each in turn, but they all happened to be 'short' just at that time. After a few days of unsuccessful attempts to borrow money, he humbly confessed he had lost his bet fairly, and that his face was not good security among his friends.

'I told you so,' said I.

But an unlooked for trouble came upon him. He was engaged to a very accomplished lady. His trust in her was unbounded. He had often told me that, if ever there was a good, true woman on earth, it was his intended.

But her father, hearing of the bankruptcy of the son in-law that was to be, accosted him, saying:

"I understand, Mr. Spriggins, that you have met with a reverse of fortune."

"Yes, sir," replied Spriggins, sheepishly.

"Of course, under your altered circumstances, you cannot expect to marry my daughter?"

Here was a new turn in affairs for which Mr. S. was not prepared. He thought at first of correcting the falsehood which he himself had started; but the idea suddenly flashed upon his mind that there was a good opportunity for testing the sterling qualities of his sweetheart. This would be a triumph which would more than compensate for his defeats in other directions. So he replied:

"Of course, sir, I have a better opinion of your daughter than that she promised to be my wife for the sake of sharing my money. Marriage for money—' and Mr. Spriggins was becoming very indignant; 'marriage for money, sir, is prostitution and nothing else, let the world call it whatever it may."

"Of course, Mr. Spriggins my daughter thought something of you, but you know a man without means would be foolish to think of marrying."

"I have strong hands, and I may say, a brave heart, and though deprived of fortune, I can earn enough to support myself and another."

"It is useless to prolong this controversy, Mr. Spriggins," said the old man. "As a man of honor, you will certainly offer to release my daughter from her engagement. Of course, if she does not accept your offer of freedom as the best thing under the circumstances, I shall have nothing more to say. Good day, Mr. Spriggins; I am in somewhat of a hurry."

"In a hurry, is he?" muttered Spriggins, as his intended father-in-law disappeared from view. "Seems to me everybody is in a hurry now that meets me. Ah, I understand it. The sickly smile, the flurry and hurry, means simply that they want to drop me from their list of friends. Well, they shall be accommodated. But there's one friend that 'sticketh closer than a brother;' she will not desert me. There's great consolation in that."

So saying, he hastened to see her.

He found her in tears. For the first time since engaged in trying his experiment, he felt like a very mean man. He would have confessed at once what a great liar he had been making of himself, but that would have been a rather awkward undertaking.

"You have not learned," said he, "that I have met with a sudden reverse of fortune. Your father tells me that the only honorable course for me is to offer to release you from your engagement. And, while doing so, permit me to say that all after being released from your engagement with Spriggins the rich man, you will plight your faith to him as a poor man, I shall be the happiest mortal on earth. I want to be an honorable man, and so give you your freedom."

Miss Dulcina sobbed convulsively, but finally succeeded in speaking through her sobs so as to be understood.

"You are very kind, Mr. Spriggins," she said. "I am very sorry that our engagement must be broken off, for I did like you very well."

And so the hopes that Spriggins had entertained were dashed to the ground. His Dulcina liked him very well, but liked his money better; and so when she imagined it was gone, she, too, left him.

Without another word he strode off from her presence, a different, but by no means a better man.

"So! so!" he muttered. "The engagement on her part has been a mere matter of money. I am as good, and a great deal wiser."

"You are right," said he to me. "This world is a humbug. There is not a man or woman among all my friends that's worth a pinch of snuff. But I will be revenged I have a plan in my head that will spite old Smith delightfully."

Mr. Spriggins seemed to have been struck with a new thought. He left me abruptly, and I saw him no more for several days.—Meantime the news was spread around that Spriggins was not bankrupt—that it was all a hoax.

The next time I saw him, he told me with a sort of malicious pleasure that he had got about even with his "friends."—Said he:

"I know of an investment that will no doubt pay at least fifty per cent. I called on Mr. Smith and explained the thing to him. He was highly pleased, and offered to "go snooks." "But," said I, "you have no money." I've called on the rest with a like result, and I'm revenged.'

Mr. Spriggins really laughed, but it was rather a disagreeable laugh.

"I met," said he, "the father of her I once intended to marry. He was very friendly, but I told him I was in a hurry and could not stop to talk—my time being too precious And every time those false-hearted friends smile on me so pleasantly, I pass on and tell them I'm in a hurry."

I suppose Mr. Spriggins has had his revenge, but he is a very sad man, now. He is an old bachelor, and vows that girls care more about money than a good, true heart. He says, too, that the love stories scattered around the country are without foundation in real life. Poor Spriggins! He has learned at great cost the truth that,

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

AGRICULTURAL

HOW TO GROW THE QUINCE.—A correspondent writes: I occasionally read to grow the quince and cause it to bear good crops, it should be pruned to one single stem, and carefully thinned in the pruning of the top. Now such practice was, in the course of my observations, resulted, nine times out of ten, in a complete failure, the borer destroying ere the cultivator saw the single trunk, or blight gave its death blow. The quince being naturally a bush, if so grown and permitted to throw up three or four stems, crooked and irregular, with only a taking out or shortening occasionally of cross shoots, for the first two or three years it bears good crops, and needs no culture after once established, except to permit the grass or weeds that surround it to remain and decay, and to dress annually, lightly, with a quantity of salt. The twig blight and the stem blight are both enemies of the quince; but no remedy have I ever found except my knife, with which I cut away the diseased parts as soon as seen. I have grown quinces for a crop over thirty years, and was bred to their management in my father's grounds, and I have always found good result in the bush form, and fatal results, after a few years, when the grower attempted the single stem tree style.

RABBITS AND MICE IN YOUNG ORCHARDS. It is very disheartening to discover, during or at the close of winter, scores of thrifty young apple and pear trees girdled by vermin. Precautions might be taken which would prevent it did the owner suppose there was any real danger, yet it usually happens that after years of exemption from harm, mice or rabbits appear, or not appearing, do untold damage unseen. There have been many suggestions made and plans devised to protect trees. Blood sprinkled or painted upon the stems near the ground, will keep off rabbits; this is easy to obtain about Christmas. If there is a plenty of it it may be used freely, for no more valuable manure could be applied. It is feared, however, that what is so disagreeable to rabbits would only collect the mice, for which it would be choice viands. The attacks of rabbits are made above the surface of snow, while mice usually operate beneath and close to the ground. They often eat the bark of the roots, which are partially covered by grass and soil. This, however, is not very damaging to the trees. An experienced horticulturist has found that the best protection he could apply was roofing paper or 'felt,' which is used as a surface of the so-called 'gravel' roofs. Tarred sheating paper used for the side walls of houses, though tighter, would answer an equally good purpose. The stems of the trees are surrounded by pieces of this tarred paper, passed around so as to fit snugly, and fastened with carpet tacks. The best way is to gash the lower edge of the paper a few times, and digging out the soil close to the stem, put the paper down below the surface, and cover it a little. This will effectually prevent mice getting to the tree, and is very quickly done. It will prevent harm from rabbits, also, provided the snow does not fall too deep.

A RECONSTRUCTION INSTITUTION.—Before the war the State of South Carolina had no penitentiary; the county jails were found to be sufficient for the purpose of dealing with such crime as was there committed. Since "reconstruction," however, it has been found necessary to introduce, along with other institutions cherished by the party of moral ideas, a State penitentiary. The authorities do not appear to have quite got the run of the thing and its new-fangled adjuncts, for the Columbia Union reports the death of a convict, Jefferson Brown, in the South Carolina penitentiary, under the shower bath punishment, which appears to have been very inhumanly administered.

There is a "Mother in Israel" living in Niles, Michigan, who is 109 years old. In a recent love-feast she declared that she had enjoyed religion 100 years, and for that same period had been a member of the Methodist Church.

Hon. William M. Evarts declines being a candidate for the New York Assembly for the same reason that he can't defend Brigham Young—his acceptance as counsel on the Alabama claims arbitration.

An attempt at an outbreak in the Trenton (N. J.) State Prison was frustrated Wednesday, and the ringleader severely if not fatally injured.

Seventeen deaths have occurred from small-pox in Pittsburg in the last two days.

Fair of the Carolinas.

CITY OF CHARLOTTE, Oct. 26.

DEAR JOURNAL:—In accordance with my promise, I will write briefly of the Fair now being held in this city.

The first day:—Owing to the rain, the arrangements of articles in every department was incomplete—all exhibitors doubtless hoping for more propitious weather on the next day.

Second day.—Gloomy, muddy—rain in the forenoon. Officers of the Society, marshals, superintendents, music, all form procession and forward march. It requires great moral courage to stem the mud, but the columns advance. Music a little more stirring since the last gentle shower. Many drawback but majority move forward, many take the trains and sail up more pleasantly. All articles are being placed in position. Large numbers are first attracted to the great central buildings, a crucial shaped combination or consolidation of departments, embracing Floral Hall, Household Fabrics and many other fabrics, butter, cheese, cakes, canned fruits, preserves, gellies, fruits, wines, vegetables, flowers, (a fine collection, well arranged,) minerals and geological specimens, (a magnificent collection) farm products, vehicles, cabinet work, water products, shoes, hats, &c., *ad infinitum*. Not one of these divisions but was well filled and highly creditable. In the story above the Fine Arts were represented.

Outside the halls various objects of interest attracted the attention of visitors. Farming implements (many new and useful inventions,) machinery, hand, horse and steam power, of almost every description. The horses were generally in fine order but were so bedoubled with mud in many instances as to look rough and ugly. Cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., were not equal to my expectations in that fine agricultural region.

After looking at all these objects of interest, next came the Indian game of ball, then the races. These both attracted the full strength (numerically) of the fair, and proved that neither the rain nor the mud had injured the lungs or vocal powers of a vast number of those around the circle. Of the Indians I cannot say, which one if either, won the race; I forgot to ask some of those who cheered so vociferously if they could tell the result of the game, with such a novel and refreshing name as has been given to this.

The next interesting feature was the trotting race, which was won by Mr. Joe Haywood's mare "Fanny."

The running premium was awarded to "Mozart," owned by Col. Bacon, of South Carolina.

Upon the whole we regard the Fair, everything considered, a great success.

We had the pleasure of attending the meetings of the Agricultural Society; there were essays and interesting discussions upon many important subjects connected with the welfare and improvement of our State. We met many old friends from various sections of the State. Captain Thigpen, also his accomplished and energetic associate of the "Reconstructed Farmer." Major E. R. Stamps was present, also, we had the pleasure of meeting Col. C. B. Killebrew, President of the Agricultural Society of Edgecombe. These and many other true men made our trip doubly pleasant on the cars going westward to the Fair. K. P. Battle, Esq., the distinguished President of the State Agricultural Society, was in attendance. Of our eastern young men we can speak, for want of time, of only a few.—We spent many pleasant hours with your gallant young countryman, Mr. E. W. Kerr, who seems to be buried deeply just now among his books in the law office of Gov. Vance, preparatory to his law examination the ensuing winter.

Captain Julius W. Wright, of your city, we met several times, looking well and pleasant as ever. He is devoting himself more especially at present to the interest of that young and sprightly daily, the "Charlotte Observer." We wish him the most abundant success in this new enterprise.

I must also notice before I close, the wholesale and commission house recently established in this city with Mr. Archie Graham, Jr., of your city, and Mr. John D. Williams, Jr., of Fayetteville, as its managing heads. Though juniors in autograph, we feel sure they are not juniors in business qualifications. Worthy—sterling men—none more worthy the confidence of this growing and prosperous city.

The railroads gave return tickets to all visitors of the Fair. We found some uncertainty and bad management on the part of the North Carolina road at the Goldsboro ticket office, although specially arranged and published in the programme a week before the Fair commenced, no such order had been communicated to the Goldsboro agent, and he felt himself compelled to charge full fare. Allow me here to say that no fault is attached to him, as he telegraphed to the principal office for instruction more than once in our behalf. At Raleigh, however, instructions were issued to the conductor to give us return tickets, though no return was made of the excess collected on the one fare, as stated in the rates published by the Society as having been agreed upon between them and the General Ticket Agent of the road. I personally care not so much about this matter, but as other Fairs in various sections will soon be held, I would call the attention of their Secretaries to the importance of perfecting the table of special rates (if such be allowed) and publishing it, so that there can be no misunderstanding. And again, I would say that I honestly believe, (as do many others) that if the rates charged by the various railroads could be reduced one-half, both the roads and Fairs would greatly increase their receipts, as well as benefit our citizens and people by visiting these exhibitions.

And now my dear Major, before taking leave of you, and bidding farewell to the "Fair of the Carolinas," permit me to return my warmest thanks to Captain S. B. Alexander, the Society's honored and efficient President, to many of the officers and directors, as well as other hospitable, generous and obliging, for many marks of kindness and consideration shown to me during my brief stay, regretting that my account is so meagre in almost every respect and rendered the more so by the unpleasant necessity of leaving before the close of the exhibition, and in all probability the most pleasant and entertaining part.

Very truly, yours, VISITOR.

Central Park on Sunday.

Central Park on Sunday is by no means the Central Park of Sunday or any other week day. Fashionable people have declared it unfashionable, in fact vulgar, to be seen there on Sunday, though the coachman and John Thomas may make the round to exercise the horses and to give the nurse and children an airing.—This for very fashionable families. Other sensible members of "our best society" drive, ride or walk in the park on Sundays as on other days. But one will see on Sunday an unusual number of strange faces in the park, and people who are evidently strangers in the city. Eastern, Western and Southern merchants and business men, engaged through the week in making purchases, take Sunday to "do" the park; hence an unusual number of public hacks and carriages. Released clerks enjoy a day of liberty in the delightful grounds. Mechanics and laboring men, with their wives and children, throng there. Servant girls, entitled to their "day out," display colors and costumes somewhat different from those daily seen on the terrace and the mall.

New York *Evening Post*.

LARGE COTTON YIELD.—We make the following extract from the Premium List of the Fair of the Carolinas, lately held at Charlotte.

The State agents, Messrs. DeRosset & Co., offer to planters in this section similar, and other premiums, at the Fair to be held here next week. The same is true of the Navasta Guano Company of this city. We trust the competition will be spirited:

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 21, 1871

For the largest production of cotton to the acre, 1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer.

For the largest production of Wheat to the acre, 1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer.

The above premiums are for crops produced with the use of the Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manures only, and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the committees of the Association under their rules.

SANDERS, CATES & CO.,
Agents at Charlotte.

Stevens & Cureton, Lancaster, S. C.

WAXHAWS, LANCASTER CO., S. C.,

To P. F. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., Sec'y of the Fair of the Carolinas, Charlotte, N. C.:

The following is a correct statement of Cotton raised by Stevens & Cureton, on 1¼ acres of stubble land, which was manured with 4 0 lbs. of Carolina Fertilizer; the following is the mode of cultivation: It was thoroughly broken up 12 inches deep and laid off in rows 3½ feet wide and the Fertilizer applied in the drill, then banded on it, on the 15 h May and planted the same day, but owing to the cool and dry weather did not come up to a stand until about the 1st June. First working it was run around with a half shovel and partially thinned out with a hoe. Second working it was run around with a 3 inch grub, 12 inches long, and the middles thrown out with a sweep 18 inches wide. One furrow to the row and thinned to a stand with a hoe about 12 inches between the stacks, and afterwards it has plowed every two weeks with sweep 18 inches wide, and hoed each time until it was worked five times.

The following is a correct statement of Cotton picked:

1st Picking	254
2d "	410
3d "	413
Estimated amount of unopened matured bolls	816
Total	1,923

Respectfully submitted,
STEVENS & CURETON.

I certify I weighed the Cotton picked in the above statement, and it is correct

W. A. GRAHAM.

October 21st, 1871

At the request of Messrs. Stevens & Cureton, we have examined the 1¼ acre of cotton, and the estimate made above is true to the best of our ability.

D. P. DURANT,
W. A. GRAHAM,
JOS. RODGES.

Premium awarded to Stevens & Cureton on above certificate.

The Radical Tyranny in South Carolina
A Letter from a Lady.

The following letter, written by a lady of South Carolina, and dated Rock Hill, October 23, is published in the New York papers:

"I wrote to you only a few days ago, my dear friend, and told you something of the state of things, but within the last two days the storm has burst, and the reign of terror emphatically has begun. Under that vile proclamation of Grant's, and an "act for intimidating voters,' the old scene between the Whigs and Tories of the old Revolution is being enacted. Every Radical who has a private grudge against another among our Democratic and Confederate people have gotten up the vilest conspiracy against the people of this district, and, to gratify their revenge, denounce them as enemies to the Government—upon what charges they know not—to the Yankee commander, Col. Merrill, who is a fiend incarnate, and he is arresting citizens right and left, crowding the jails to such an extent that if kept there much longer jail fever will spare them a trial before a packed jury of Radicals and a judge sent to *convict!* In order to compass their ends, spies are everywhere, and the most casual words which drop from the hunted victim's lips are reported and brought in evidence against them of treasonable intentions, and any and everything else to compass their diabolical ends! All this is in a time of profound quiet. Not a disturbance has occurred in any way in this district for months, and the people have been quietly going about their business. The Radical representative from this District in Congress is at the bottom of the whole thing, and to revenge some private quarrel with the community he has outraged and been exposed for. There are four or five other districts in the State enduring the same fiery trial, and people feel the tyranny and oppression is so unendurable that within the last few weeks six hundred persons have left their homes and all they have in the world to find some place where there was at least a semblance of law and justice. I have the promise of a full and written account of all the Radical proceedings in the case of these prisoners—arrested on Saturday last—and will send it to you as soon as I get it, and hope you will find some paper at the North honest and just ought to publish it. It may be a month or more before the end comes. It really seems as if the Radicals were bent upon goading the people of this State to madness. The petty schemes of tyranny and revenge they exercise remind one of the tales we have read of Austrian prisons and the doings of the most despotic kingdoms of the Old World. And this is free, republican America! God help the name! The friends of liberty may indeed weep at the atrocities committed in her name. Negroes and the lowest white men are bribed to bring evidence against those they wish to convict, and the prisoners are kept in entire ignorance of what they are accused until brought to trial, which gives them no chance to disprove the charges brought against them. Lest this should get into the hands of those demons I shall in future give you an initial. They are putting women in jail in some of the other districts, I hear. I don't think they will make much by that move. General Grant has sent his order on to crush and terrify the people to vote the Radical ticket and keep Grant in power. The North may look on with apathy, but rest assured when we are crushed out their turn will come, and New York will be the first to feel the iron heel of the despot and his abominable faction."

A strange case of madness has appeared in Yonkers, New York. Two young men, inseparable companions, have been attacked with what seems to be hydrophobia, but which a physician says is not. One of them was bitten by a man with whom he quarreled some weeks ago, and in one of his paroxysms bit his friend, who is now afflicted like himself. The case is a remarkable one, and, notwithstanding the declaration of the physician, it hardly seems probable that it is aught else than hydrophobia.—N. Y. Herald.

A city man, who knows all about farming, says the best way to raise strawberries is with a spoon.

Louisville undertakers are auctioning off their summer coffins in order to make way for the "unique and handsome winter styles."

Nearly all of the available lodgings in Rome for the coming winter are already secured for families hailing from the United States.

A girl in Wisconsin swallowed forty percussion caps. Her mother refrained from punishing her, or even talking snappishly to her.

A Texas Duel.

The Montgomery Alabama Mail states that Captain William Forrest, a brother of General N. B. Forrest, was shot and killed about two weeks ago in Texas, on the Rio Grande. No particulars of his death have been received, except that he was slain in a personal encounter with some Texan.

Revenue Tax on Tobacco.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Peddlers or Retail Dealers of Tobacco Pay a Special Tax of Five Dollars, and may retail anywhere in the State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1871.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of Oct. 24, in relation to peddling manufactured tobacco, I have to say that a manufacturer of tobacco may sell his product anywhere in the United States without paying a special tax as a dealer in tobacco, but he can sell only in the original and unbroken packages. He may send out an employee to peddle for him, who may sell in the same manner and under the same conditions as the manufacturer.

A peddler of tobacco who is not an employee of the manufacturer, and whose sales exceed $100 per annum, is liable to a special tax as a dealer in tobacco for selling manufactured tobacco in the manner of a peddler, and such a peddler who has paid the special tax, for so selling tobacco, may retail from wooden packages, packed and stamped according to law.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner.

W. D. Jones, Esq., Assessor 4th District, Raleigh, N. C.

Tweed Disposing of His Property.

It is a well-known fact that William M. Tweed has been busily engaged during the past few weeks in hiding away all of his personal effects and real estate. His stocks have nearly all been sold or transferred to other parties in trust, and nearly all of his houses have been quietly turned over to those who will hold them safely. Within a few days past it is said he has transferred upwards of $4,000,000 worth of real estate, and yesterday he disposed of property worth $975,000 more, including his magnificent dwelling on Fifth avenue. One deed recorded yesterday, is to Richard M. Tweed, his son, conveying twenty-two acres, two rods, and ten and one-half perches, at Fort Washington. The deed was prepared by George F. Demarest, of No. 229 Broadway, is dated August 16, 1871, and is acknowledged before William M. Tweed, Jr.; consideration, $250,000.

The second deed is from Richard M. Tweed, conveying the same property to the Potter and Stymus Manufacturing Company, of which the "Boss" is said to be the "company."

The third deed is from William M. Tweed to Richard M. Tweed, dated August 16, 1871, and conveys a plot of ground on the northerly side of west Fifty-ninth street, thirty-four feet three inches west of the "Circle;" consideration $200,000; acknowledged before William M. Tweed, Jr.

The fourth deed is from William M. Tweed to Richard M. Tweed, dated August 16, 1871; conveys one plot of ground on the southeast corner of west Forty-third street and Fifth avenue; consideration, $275,000. This deed is also dated on the 16th of August, 1871, and acknowledged before William M. Tweed, Jr.—This is Tweed's private residence, The "Boss" is in desperate haste to get everything out of the way, and when he has done so will doubtless snap his fingers in the faces of his victims and defy them to recover. He doesn't know the trap that is being laid for him, however, or he would not speak as confidently as he does. There is something warm in store for him before he gets done with this business.

New York *Times*.

Grant as a Logician.

The newspapers are making fun of the President's Portland speech. They ought not to do it. Was it not a very good speech? It will be remembered it ran as follows:

"Citizens of Portland: I have a vivid recollection of a, to me, gratifying visit I made six years ago in your city. Now I return from an equally pleasant one, both here, and in other parts of your State. My reception has been most pleasing, and I hope my visit will not be so far apart in the future, otherwise I shall not be able to visit you often before I am a very old man. I thank you for this greeting."

Now we contend that this was an eminently wise, patriotic, and conservative speech. We can find no fault with it. It was not tedious. Nobody could complain of being tired out listening to it. It was easily reported. Above all it was sound and true, which public speeches sometimes are not.

It will bear the closest analysis. See what a beautiful series of syllogisms may be made of it—viz:

(I)

Six years is a long time.
I have not seen you for six years.
Therefore, it is a long time since I saw you.

(II)

A few long times make a life-time.
Six years is a long time.
Therefore a few times six years makes a lifetime.

(III)

In the course of a lifetime I shall be a very old man.
A few times six years make a lifetime,
Therefore, in the course of a few times six years I shall be a very old man.

(IV)

If I don't see you oftener than heretofore I shall see you only once in six years.
Therefore, if I see you no oftener than before, I shall see you only a few times before I am a very old man.

We really think Mr. Grant's speech was one of the most lucid and logical every delivered by that distinguished orator.

A Wild Family in Pennsylvania.

The Pittston, Pa., Comet reports a visit, in company with the Pittston Chief of Police, to the cabin of a recluse named Welles Parks, in the wilds of the Wyoming District. He was found in the act of burrowing a cellar under his hut for greater warmth during the coming winter. His two idiot children, aged respectively 22 and 24, a young man and young woman, were at large in the woods, entirely nude, and came to the cabin at their father's call like docile animals. They were alarmed at the strangers and darted for a pile of straw in which they cowered. The old man Parks talked well, interlarding his discourse with copious quotations from the Bible.

An ill-natured contemporary says that Rhode Island goes for narrow gauge railroads because she wants both rails to lie within her territory.

A carpenter being asked for a riddle, propounded the following: "I picked it up, I could'nt find it; I put it down and went along with it." No one could guess it. Is was a splinter in his foot.

Mrs. Eveline Edwards committed suicide by hanging, near Culpepper, Va., during depression caused by the death of a child.

Gold bracelets to be stylish, should be three inches wide.

Liberal advertisers are the men who "mean business." Those who don't advertise only do a mean business.

Evergreens—merchants who expect to make money without advertising.

Mr. Daniel Orrell recently died in Davidson county, aged 105 years.